



PREFACE.



ONLY one copy is known to exist of the original of this book. This seems to have been in Bliss' library, whence it passed to the late Rev. Thomas Corser, who described it fully in his "Collectanea Anglo-Poetica," v. 114-123. From his collection it came into the Huth Library, so rich in literary treasures and rarities. On application to Mr. Alfred H. Huth he readily granted me permission to reproduce the book, a permission for which all lovers of Elizabethan literature owe him their best thanks.



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TO
ALFRED H. HUTH.

the permanence described in Keats' felicitous lines that seem almost written for them :

" Bold lover, never, never canst thou kiss,
Though coming near the goal—yet, do not grieve ;
She cannot fade, though thou hast not thy bliss,
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair ! "

Yes, that is the word with which to greet *Daphnis and Chloe*—

" For ever wilt thou love and she be fair ! "

It is not, however, strange to say, the Greek *Daphnis and Chloe* that has earned all the rhapsodies of the modern world. Long before the Greek text had been edited (the *editio princeps* is of 1598, eleven years later than the version here reprinted), Jacques Amyot, at that time tutor to the sons of Henri II., translated it from a MS. under the title *Les amours pastourales de Daphnis et Chloe*, 1559. This charming version retained all the charms of the original in its pristine *naïveté*, while it gave a decorous turn to the few things in the original which one would have said otherwise ; Amyot was Bishop of Auxerre shortly afterwards. It has made *Daphnis et Chloe* a French classic ever since, and represented to the modern world the Greek original, the style of which does not fit the subject so well as Amyot's French. For the Greek of Longus was the Greek of a Sophist, full of artificialities, and bearing signs of a decadence ill suited to depict youth, whereas Amyot's French is as young and as innocent of artificialities as the lovers it depicts. Montaigne's praise of the simplicity and purity of Amyot's style refers more immediately to his translation of Plutarch, but it applies with even greater force to his Longus.



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It is possible that we can trace the Amyot-Longus to the interest in Pastoral Romance shown in West European literature at that date. This owed its vogue to Sannazaro's *Arcadia*, which set all Western Europe pining for the health and innocence of the shepherd's life (See F. Torraca, *Gl'imitatori stranieri di Jacopo Sannazzaro*, 1882). It was the era of pastorals: society had not long enough cooped itself up in walled cities to forget the country air, nor developed sufficient of artificialities to neglect country simplicity. There was just that remoteness from, and yet proximity to country life which is favourable to an idealised reproduction in literature. Just as Walter Scott reproduced in ideal form the fading feudal sentiment, so the pastoral poets and romancers of the sixteenth century reproduced, and in so doing reconstructed the pastoral life that had flourished in Europe for 150 years after the Black Death. Of course the picture they drew was an ideal one. *La Terre* may be a truer "document" of country life than Sidney's *Arcadia*, but it does not follow that it is as effective as literature.

From its appearance, Amyot's version has been a French classic, and *Daphnis et Chloe* has belonged more to French than to Greek literature. No less than sixty editions or reimpressions of editions in French are enumerated by M. A. Pons in the admirable *Notice bibliographique* appended to the Quantin edition of 1878, whereas of the Greek original only sixteen have appeared throughout all Europe,¹ and another score exhaust the versions and editions in English, German, Italian, and

¹ M. Pons speaks highly of one by a modern Greek (Nic. Piccolos Paris, 1886). I have used that contained in Didot's *Erotici Græci*.

Spanish.¹ The book is one that naturally appeals most strongly to the French genius. The *esprit gaulois* would care most, it might be thought, to dwell on the possibilities of Longus' situations than on the actual facts of the romance. But, as a rule, the French have refrained from the temptation to lay the book as a sacrifice on the shrine of the goddess Aselgeia. The book has been much illustrated in France, but, except during the Regency, the studies from the nude successfully face the test of purity, while the proverbial skill of French art in such matters has made many of their editions of *Daphnis et Chloe* some of the most precious possessions of the bibliophile.

The French are the only nation in Europe who love books as such ; up to the present, indeed, they are the only nation who can produce books that can be regarded as works of art in paper, print, illustration, and binding. Some of the editions of *Daphnis et Chloe* sustain their reputation in this regard at the highest pitch. I do not refer to the eighteenth century editions, which are nearly all tinged with the grossness of the Regency. One among these has, indeed, the unenviable notoriety of being adorned with plates engraved from designs of the Prince Regent himself (helped, it is more than suspected, by the painter Scotin). When to this distinction is added the fact that some copies possess a suppressed or additional plate, entitled *Les petits pieds*, transgressing the proprieties and the Horatian *ne coram populo*, it is

¹ The German of Passow, and the Italian of Annibal Caro and Carlo Gozzi are the only noteworthy ones among these.

perhaps not to be wondered at, human nature, and especially French nature, being what it is, that such copies have been known to go for 8,000 frs. I am thinking more of recent editions, many of which do not cost as many shillings as these do thousands of francs. As the Quantin edition of 1878, with its small but clear type, its tasteful head-pieces in red and black, and its convenient *format*, not to speak of M. Pons' contribution already referred to. Or again, take the "Bibliophiles" edition of 1872, with its designs by Lévy, and the clear type and crisp paper of the *éditeur*—what a significant word for a publisher, and how much it implies! The most recent edition of all, which appeared this year, with M. Collin's truly chaste designs, is perhaps too large in *format* and in price to appeal to the true book-lover, who should be poor, or he cannot love books. The unfortunate rich bibliophile may buy books—he is debarred by his very riches from loving them.

But I am dilating too much on the tempting subject of the externals of the French *Daphnis et Chloe* when there is still much to be said about the connection of France with its internal beauties. I cannot, indeed, point to any very brilliant *étude* on Longus' masterpiece, such as we might have expected from the masters of literary criticism on such a subject: Sainte Beuve's *Nouveau Lundi* (t. iv., pp. 96-115) is scarcely in his happiest vein. But one of France's most brilliant sons has his name indissolubly connected with the contents of *Daphnis and Chloe*, to which he made a notable addition. In Amyot's edition, just before Daphnis' reflection on the kiss and its bitter-sweets (p. 25, in Day's version), there

is a notice that there is a *hiatus valde deflendus* in the original ("En cest endroit y a une grand obmission en l'original," said Amyot). In 1807 Paul Louis Courier, the Hellenist and pamphleteer, discovered the missing fragment in the Biblioteca Laurentiana, in Florence, and a very charming fragment it turned out to be, detailing how Chloe fell in love with Daphnis on seeing his shapely limbs in the bath, and how Daphnis in his turn felt love's pangs on winning from Chloe a kiss as prize in an amoebæic contest with a rival swain. Courier copied out the fragment carefully, had it revised and authenticated by the officials of the library, and then—spilt a bottle of ink over the page! Henceforth it was clear for that part of the text of *Daphnis and Chloe* Courier's copy was the only authority. Recrimination followed: a war of pamphlets was waged,¹ in which Courier won a decisive victory in his celebrated "Lettre à M. Renouard sur une tache d'encre dans une copie de Longus." With all the resources of French wit and irony he pointed out how absurd it was to think that he, the discoverer of the fragment, should plan its destruction. He records as proof of his *bona fides* his offer, after the "accident," to present the library with a copy of his copy. He draws an amusing picture of the consternation of the officials of the library, and their vain search for a remedy. In short, he proves his case all along

¹ Besides Courier's famous letter, there is Renouard's account in his *Questions Littéraires*, 1810: he was with Courier at the time. Francesco del Furia gave the library's contention in his *Della scoperta e subitanea perdita di una parte inedita del prima libro de Pastoral di Longo*, Firenze, 1810. As recently as 1882, M. H. P. Omant discussed the question in his *P. L. Courier et la tache d'encre*.

the line to the satisfaction of the general reader, and retires triumphant with the satisfactory knowledge that for all time "Courier's text" will form an integral part of the *Pastorals* of Longus.

He did not, perhaps, satisfy all readers even of the general kind. Goethe re-read *Daphnis and Chloe* in the last year of his life with as much enthusiasm as in his sallet days, and, *Gracis Gracior* though he was, read it in Courier's revision of Amyot's French. In his talks with Eckermann on the subject (*Gespräche* 18, 21 März, 1831) one may suspect that that inferior imitation of Boswell put some of his own banalities into Goethe's mouth. But one shot clearly comes out of the master's quiver when doubt is expressed whether Courier had quite cleared himself from the "ink-stain imputation." But few readers were so keen-sighted as Goethe; and to this day the general impression is that Courier had entirely cleared himself from the imputation. Yet the time came when the question was to be decided by one in every way competent to say the final word upon it. Charles Cobet came to Florence, and in a few words gave judgment on the question: "No one," he says (*Variae Lectiones*, ed. 2, p. 172-3) "who has seen the Florentine codex of Longus but will know that Courier knowingly and of malice aforethought destroyed, by spilling ink upon it, that new and inedited part of the *Pastorals* which he was the first to discover." He continues: "It was a wicked deed, I say; but if the man chose to be wicked, that is no affair of ours, nor are we sitting as judges upon him. What we are concerned with is the fidelity and skill with which he copied and described that part of the MS. that was unique. For my own part,

if he had done this with skill and care, I could have borne with equanimity that deed of his, black as it is, to use his own joking expression. But the contrary is the fact." And Cobet proceeds to show that Courier was "plumbeus" as to his Greek grammar, careless in his transcription, and ignorant of the elementary rules of palæography, as is proved to demonstration by comparing his text with those parts of the MS. which were not entirely obliterated by the ink-stains. Truly truth is great, and shall prevail even after many days; and Courier's ink-stain, to make the obvious remark, will be a blot upon his reputation for ever. A less obvious remark, perhaps, is that it is questionable how far this posthumous punishment meets the justice of the case. How far is Furia recompensed for his just rage and indignation, and the ridicule poured upon him by his opponent; how far Courier punished for his decoration with false plumage, by this statement of the truth when both have long been dead? I may recommend the question to casuistic theologians as an additional argument for the immortality of the soul. Perhaps theologians will answer that the casuistry of the case was met by the assassination of Courier, 10 April, 1825.

Meanwhile, the reader would, perhaps, care to see the passage over which so much ink has been spilt. I find among my note books a version which, judged by style and spelling, would seem to aim at passing for Elizabethan of a date earlier than Day's version and nearly contemporary with Amyot's. The spelling is, I fear, more after the school of Artemus Ward than of Tottel or Jaggard, and the style may recall Messrs. Butcher, Lang, and Morris, rather than Lodge, Lyly, or Sidney. Such as it

is, however, it is at the reader's service, and will, at any rate, serve to fill the lacuna in Day's version on p. 25.¹

Hee then fared to the founte in thoughte to washe his long blacke hair and his bodie all sun embrouned yet might men deem his hue caused of the shadowing Trefoures of his haire. Fair he seemed to *Chloe* in his bathe wherein she seeing him for the first demed him therefrom to haue come by his fairnesse. And whenas she laued his backe and shouldres eke his fleshe yeelded tender to hir touche: therewith him all unwittyng she felt hire owne skinne ofte, in mynde to proue whether of the two was softer. Phebus now declining, they draue theyr flockes togethers to foldwarde, *Chloes* onlie wifhing beeing to viewe *Daphnis* bath again.

Next daie at the familear pastourage *Daphnis* fate neeth the wonted oke pleying his pipe and his gotes regarding, whiche leien stille and herkennen aſtho to his pipings. Nor *Chloe* neer him turned hir eies so ofte on hir shepe as on *Daphnis* who piping seemed fayre and owed hirthinkes that beautie to hys musicke: therat she taketh his pypes to play on yt wherfrom mayhap she likewyse might be wened faire. Nowe too he bathes by hir concille shee lookyng on him and lookyng touched his skinne: thenes all longing she was as she wended homewards thufwife beginning loue, though noughte knowing thereof nor euen the name from anie, beeyng yonge and as contrieborne.

Thenceforth hir herte pineth hir nor she can lette hir eies from his face neither hir mouthe from the ofte naming of his nam. She eteth none, she waketh nights, she letteth hir herdes, this whyles leugh she, that whyles she wepte, then wolde she dozen, now sterteth vp, hir uisage ones waxeth pale, ageine al to brent with blufhes. Nor the heefer stong of the zephirs feeleth such painyng. Ones alone with hirselfe she held this resoning "I ficken surely yet know not what my sicknesse: I haue paine yet no wounde: I greeue yet none of min herde haue gone: I burne tho in the shadyng. Oft the brambles

¹ J. Craggs, in his version, 1719, supplied the missing link from imagination in a manner differing from the Courier fragment (Dunlop, *History of Fiction*, ed. Wilson, i., 47, NOTE).

"haue prickled my skinne yet neuer a teare I shed, ofte the bees
 "haue stong me yet I stille ate my meat in gladnesse. Therfor what
 "woundeth me is the sharper of these. *Daphnis* is faire, so the
 "flowers are, his pype pypeth sweete so too the nyghtingale doeth:
 "yet nor of flower nor of birde I reckon aught. Would I might be
 "a pypes that thereon *Daphnis* might pipe, yea euen a feelie gote if
 "that I might feed with him as my herde. O fountain to cruelle,
 "*Daphnis* onlie thou makest to be faire, for me to bathe were uaine.
 "Ye Nymphes deere, I perishe yet ye doe nought to saue the mayden
 "nourtered amongest you. Who will crowne me gone with gar-
 "lands? Who tend my poor lambes? Who will warde my chir-
 "ryng cicade that I hente with toilsome care to thend that yt sholde
 "chirpe me sleepwards, yit now I slepe not thurgh *Daphnis* and in
 "uaine my cicade chirreth."

Thus felt *Chloe*, these hir wordes or ere she knewe the name of
 loue. But the neatherde *Dorco*, that *Dorco* which uplisted *Daphnis*
 and his gote from out the pitte, a wight of buddinge berd knowing
 the name of loue and eke the thynges therof, had loued *Chloe* from
 whenas hee first behelde hir. Daie to daie his loue ouergrewe him
 and recking nought of *Daphnis* as of a boie, he was minded to possesse
 hir or by gyftes or by maine force. To both at the fyrst he giueth
 somwhat: to *Daphnis* namlie a herds pipe hauing nine reedes stopped
 with metall in waxe stead. But vnto *Chloe* a skinne mantell suche as
 Bacchus was wont to weare in hue variegate like vnto a picture.
 Henceforth beeing accounted for a friende lytel by lytel he letteth
Daphnis but eache daie beareth to *Chloe* somwhat, or a softe cheese or
 a flowerie garlande or a goldene cuppe or nestlings of the wood-
 widgeon. Whereat she all inept in the amatorie arte reioiced the
 more at the gyftes that therewith she mighte plesure *Daphnis*. At
 lengthe on a daie and so *Daphnis* might learne what Loue is and
 what his qualitie, a disput aroos twixte him and *Dorco* of their beautie.
Chloe sholde iudge and eke giue the prize for he that wonne sholde
 kisse hir. So *Dorco* firste:

Taller then Daphnis am I, a neatsherde while a gotesherd w.

Better thenne am I as kine thenne gotes better be.

As milke my skinne is fair, my lockes broune like ripe cornes,

And for my nourrice a mother of kinde and not a gote with hornes.

*Daphnis is shorte, as wimmen smothe, his skinne like a wolves fell
 And as he alwaies tendeth gotes muste beare a goatishe smelle;
 And sith as I heare a nannie roughe onlie was his nurse;
 No manne is he I vnderstonde but a kidde or somewhat worse.*

Thus and suche was *Dorco's* speche, thenne *Daphnis* in aunswer

*Tru a shee-gote sockled mee but so ones one dide Ioue
 Gotes I tende and better then he his kyne, Ille proue.
 But no smell haue I thenes, no more then godlik Pan:
 And hee we knowe is halfe a gote and tother halfe a manne.
 Chees on toste sufficeth me with a stoupe of palish beere;
 Thats the fare and thats the drinke that futes a contrie chere.
 Like Bacchus I am berdelesse, like the hyacynthe derke am I,
 Yet Bacchus comes for satires, hiacynths before the lilie
 Nowe whenne thou comst to lok on him, hees sandie as a fox,
 All berded like the goties and as whitfaced as an oxe.
 And whenas thou giuest a kisse, twille be on a mouthe with me,
 But throwne awaie on bristles, kisse thou suche an one as he.
 And this too thoult remember twas a shepe that sockled thee
 And yet we knowe ful welle that this has marrd not thy beutie.*

Chloe coude holde no lenger and in parte for that he lauded hir and in part in defyr to kisse him, sprenge to himwarde and gaue him estones the prize, to witte a kisse of rustike mode and artlesse¹, but yette that fired his herte. Thereat *Dorco* in grete ire went his waie minded to seke som other mode of winning to his ende. *Daphnis* altho stong not kissed becam triste, tremblyng nor coulde staie the thumpings of his herte. He soughte to loke atte *Chloe* but on the first seeing his face al brent with blushyng. Now first hee admirc hir haire for that it was golden and hir eies whiche were so large and lustrous and hir face that it was fairer farre then milk of his owne gotes. Then first had he eies, thou mightest haue thought it, who before had no power of speculation.

¹ Probably the *χύτρα* or amphora-kiss, taking him by the tips of the ears as if to raise a pot to drink.

From then toke he no foode but onlie to taste it, no drinke but what mighte wette his lippes. From a chattering locust he became as one dumbe, he that whilom skipped as his gotes was dull and lazie. His herde he letteth, his pipes neglected, his face growes pale as the sundride graffe. Of *Chloe* alone was all his talke and if he gat himself alone by himselfe thus wolde he discorse vnto himselfe.

The passage, it will be seen, is one well worth making a fuss about, for it gives in true pastoral mode the beginnings of love in heroine and hero, and so motivates the whole action. Thus with its studies from the nude, and consequent adaptation for illustration, with the anecdotic history of strange adventures with MSS. that has connected itself with the book, with its combination of gaiety, geniality, and good taste *Daphnis and Chloe* is just the class of book that appeals to book-lovers, and especially to French book-lovers, themselves the type of that class. Altogether, the connection of France and her sons with *Daphnis and Chloe* is sufficiently close to cause us to regard Amyot's version as one of the glories of French literature.¹ Indeed, of Amyot's *Daphnis et Chloe*, even more than of the Greek original, we may use the refrain :

"For ever wilt thou love and she be fair !"

We now come, and finally, to the English adaptation made from Amyot's version, which is again brought to light in this volume, having been unknown even to bibliographers till the Rev. T. Corser drew attention to it in his *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*. It is somewhat difficult to account for this disappearance of the book. Such vanish-

¹ *Paul et Virginie*, it should be observed, is simply an adaptation of *Daphnis et Chloe*.

ings are due, as a rule, to two opposite causes : over-popularity thumbs books into the *néant*, want of popularity causes them to be sent now-a-days to the paper-maker's "devil," a horrible monster that tears up with iron teeth the unread or used-up page. Now we can scarcely attribute the disappearance of Day's book to popularity, or else there would be some traces of this in contemporary allusions, not to speak of the probabilities of later editions. And the "devil," or his substitute, the "remainder," scarcely existed in Day's days. We are confined, therefore, to a third path, down which many a book of pure literature had to descend, especially if it had the credit of being impure, during the Puritan ascendancy in taste and thought. *Daphnis and Chloe* was just the kind of book to be cast into the Puritan *Inferno*.

It is perhaps more easy to guess the reason why the book came into being. For that it was a pastoral in the first place, and because it had been done into French by Amyot in the second—these were doubtless the reasons why that enterprising stationer, Angel Day, thought it well to adapt the *Daphnis and Chloe*. The vogue had been set for pastorals by the *Shepheardes Calendar* of 1579, and kept on rising till it reached its acme in the *Arcadia* of 1590. Day's version of the *Daphnis* thus came in on a rising tide. Besides this, another and similar translation of Amyot's had been very successful when rendered into English. Gosson, in his *Plays Confuted in Five Actions*, published somewhere about 1580, mentions *The Palace of Pleasure* and *The Æthiopian Historie* among the "bawdie comedies" that had been "thoroughly ransackt to furnish the playe-houses in

London." The latter book was doubtless W. Underwood's version of Amyot's translation of Heliodorus. A new edition of this appeared in the very year Day produced his *Daphnis*, and probably drew his attention to the popularity of Amyot's works, another of which, the Plutarch translated by North, was one of the most popular books of the time, and formed the groundwork, as we know, of Shakespeare's Roman plays.

It is, perhaps, worth while devoting a paragraph to the man who thus added to English letters a version of another of Amyot's translations, besides the popular Plutarch and Heliodorus. Practically, the only information about his life and parentage is contained in the following entry of the *Stationers' Registers* (ed. Arber, 98^b i., 228):

"*Thomas Duxsell* . Angell Daye the sonne of THOMAS DAYE of London parysshe clerke hath put hym self apprentice to *Thomas Duxsell* Cytizen and Stacioner of London from the feaste of the byrth of our Lorde god 1563 [Dec. 25] ij^d."

He was thus born somewhere about 1650, the son of a parish clerk, was apprenticed to T. Duxsell, a stationer, in 1563, was out of his time in 1575, and, we may add, began to be an author in 1586. For in that year he produced his most successful, indeed, only successful work, "The English Secretarie, wherein is contayned a perfect method for the inditing of all manner of epistles and familiar letters, nowe first deuised and newly published by Angel Daye." This Ready Letter-Writer was founduseful, and went through no less than eight editions between 1586 and 1635; it is still quaint enough to be of interest. The

list of contents deserves to be recorded for the ingenious use of a single class of adjectives.

I.

Of epistles meerly Descriptory.
 Of epistles Laudatory and vituperatory.
 Of epistles deliberative.
 Of epistles responsory.
 Of epistles Dehortatory and dissuasory.
 Of epistles conciliatory.
 Of epistles Reconciliatory.
 Of epistles petitory.
 Of epistles commendatory.
 Of epistles Monetorie and Reprehensorie.
 Of epistles Amatorie.

II.

Of epistles Iudiciall,
 (accusatorie, excusatorie, Purgatorie, Defensorie.)
 Of epistles expostulatorie.
 Of Letters invective.
 Of epistles Comemoratorie.
 Of epistles Deprecatorie.
 Of epistles familiar.
 Of epistles remuneratorie.
 Of epistles Iocatorie & Gratulatorie.
 Of epistles obiurgatorie.
 Of epistles Mandatorie.

An elegy on Sir Philip Sidney, in the same year, 1586, and a catch-penny pamphlet on "Wonderfull Straunge Sightes seene in the Element ouer the Citie of London," conclude the list of his works as given by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt in his *Handbook*, p. 146. A sonnet of his, prefixed to W. Jones' translation of Nennio, begins, very truthfully,

"My artles Muse (if any muse at all),
 Couch'd in rude, in base, in home attire,
 Not fitting thoughts or actions that aspire."

To speak truly, Day cannot lay claim to much distinction or grace of style. The verses he introduces are somewhat wooden and bombastic. Yet his prose is, after all, with all its faults, Elizabethan prose, the most commonplace of which comes to us trailing clouds of glory with its suggestions of Authorised Version resonances and dramatic grandiloquences. When, too, he sticks close to Amyot's limpid directness, he is not altogether ineffective, as may^{*} be seen in the following example, which takes up the story immediately after the lacuna filled up by Courier :—

AMYOT.

Dea ! que me fera le baiser de Chloé ? Ses leures sont plus tendres que roses, sa bouche et son haleine plus douces qu'une gaufre à miel ; et toutefois son baiser est plus piquant que l'aiguillon d'une arbeille ! J'ay souvent baisé de petis chevreaux qui ne faisoient encore que naistre et le petit veau que *Dorcon* m'a donné mais ce baiser icy est toute autre chose ; le pour m'en bat, le cœur m'en tressant, mon am en languit et neantmoins ie desire la baiser derechef.

DAY.

Sweete, oh sweete said he, what strange kinde of maladie hath insued vnto me, only in kissing my Chloe, my sweetest Chloe, whose lippes are more delicate then the softest roses, and her mouth and deintie breathing of far more sweetnes, than the finest wafers, yet is the impression of this softness far more percing than the sting of a bee. Often haue I kissed my tender kiddes, newlie as it were fallen from the dames, & that fine speckled calfe that Dorcon did giue me, yet felt I no damage, but this kisse is of far other efficacie and operation, by touch whereof, my pulse beateth, my hart trembleth, and my verie soule languisheth, all which notwithstanding, my suffizaunce of remedie resteth yet onely in kissing her.¹

¹ Readers of Scheffel's *Trompeter* will remember a cat's soliloquy on the topic "Warum küssen sich die Menschen?"

On the whole, Day does keep close to Amyot, except where he condenses the often tedious action of the original. It is only in his verses that he adds to the French, especially in that remarkable interpolation, *The Shepherds Holidaye*, which has nothing whatsoever to do with *Daphnis and Chloe*. The idea of making Lesbian swains of the fifth century shout the praises of Queen Elizabeth was sufficiently original. Time itself stands still in Arcady. The praises of the virgin queen sound to us almost equally original. Who would think that the princess described on page 101 of Day's book was the same subtle, calculating, unscrupulous, unconventional, and by no means refined sovereign whose character has been so pitilessly analysed by the late J. R. Green? Yet, from his point of view, Day was in the right, and so were all the Elizabethans in their idealization of their sovereign. She had a right to be judged by the results of her reign; and the Elizabethan Period is in itself one long pæan in honour of Elizabeth. Day's book appeared just on the eve of the Armada, and reflects accurately enough the idealisation of the Queen, regarded not in her personal characteristics, but as the nation personified.

Justifiable as was Day's laudations from the point of view of patriotism, they can scarcely be judged as effective in point of literary art. Day's *Daphnis and Chloe* we know, as a matter of fact, did not attain the popularity of Amyot's. Since his time four fresh attempts (Thornby, 1657; Craggs, 1719; Le Grice, 1804; Bohn, 1855) have been made to nationalize *Daphnis and Chloe* on English soil without much success. In reproducing the earliest transference of *Daphnis and Chloe* across the

Channel, we can scarcely be more confident of their permanence, and in giving a last glance at Day's Daphnis and Chloë, can only repeat our refrain in a more interrogative form :

“ For ever wilt *thou* love, and *she* be fair ? ”



Daphnis and Chloe

EXCELLENTLY
describing the weight

*of affection, the simplicitie of loue, the purport
of honest meaning, the resolution of men, and disposi-
tion of Fate, finished in a Pastorall, and interlaced with the praises
of a most peerlesse Princessse, wonderfull in Maiestie,
and rare in perfection, celebrated within
the same Pastorall, and therefore
termed by the name of*

The Shepherds Holidaie.

By ANGELL DAYE.

Altior fortuna virtus

AT LONDON

printed by Robert Waldegrae, & are
to be sold at his shop in Paules church-yard
at the signe of the Crane

1587



TO THE RIGHTLIE

ennobled in all virtues, Sir VVilliam

HATTON Knight, aduancement in virtue, wor-
ship in life, and fame in perpetuitie.



O enforce Sir vnto your worthynes herein, by many circūstances how much led on with the BÖVNTIE, VALOR, COURTESIE, SKIL, and many other complements of Virtue, resiant in your wel noted and known disposition, I haue dared to aduenture vnto your fauourable acceptaunce, this simple and plaine dedication (simple I meane in respect of the handling) might seem in the deliuerie, to equall an other volume.

Omitting therefore all those particularities to them that know you, and to mine own priuate meditation, that specially do honour you, I will onely say for this, that the greatest forwardnes craueth a shrowd, and the meanest matter cannot be without defence.

To VIRGIL there was an AUGUSTUS, to HORACE a MECAENAS, to CICERO a CAESAR, to APELLES an ALEXANDER. If to these how much more then to

me needeth there, to couer the deformitie of my stile,
a most exquisite PATRON.

In a matter simple, it is yet a grace, but to in-
sinuate the name of such as do merite well, the verie
respect of whome, in the generallitie of the most
beareth alwaies we see, a more than common re-
putation.

Herein if I presume on your VIRTUES, I vrge the
necessity, if to craue your patronage, then custome
may free me.

Nowe, if the course of the weeke-daies pastimes of
these SHEPHEARDS seeme happellie to mislike you,
turn then I pray to their HOLIDAIE where (how
rudelie so euer handled) yet the Maiesty of her, who
is without comparison, being there in most especially
honoured, shunneth not the fauour of anie sweete
conceipte to haue the same recommended.

Fruitles were it on a short request, to erect large
matter. For which my suit shalbe, that with the
selfe BOVNTIE, wherewith your present yeares are
so largely beautified, your VIRTVE will vouchsafe
fauourable to repute both of me and my trauel, which
hauing obtained the throwd thereof as AJAX shield,
shall become vnto me henceforth as a sufficient gard
from all kind of biting serpents whatsoever

*Your worships in all to be com-
manded. Angell Daie.*



THE FIRST BOOKE

of the loues Pasto- *rall of Daphnis and Chloe.*



METELENE among all the notable cities of *Greece*, is for the delicacie and strength of the same, not the least in bewtie and greatnes of all others to be commended. The scituation of which (being in the Isle of *Metelene*) hath enuironed rounde about it, a continuall springe of freshe, sweete and deyntie water, the issue whereof floweth from the Seas, and ouer the same are builded manie bewtifull and fine bridges, wrought and curiously polished of fayre white stone. The shewe and brauerie of all which, giueth so large and goodly demonstration vnto the eyes, as he that behelde the same at a fodaine, woulde rather iudge it, an Island of it selfe, than the meere scituation of one sole Citie.

Not farre from thence (as is accustomed vnto the most riche and popular cities of *Greece*) one of the worthiest and noble personages of the same, had in the countrie by, about two or three miles from the towne, a goodly Mannour house, pleasant for the feate, and holsome for

the dwelling, wherevnto were adioyninge diuers fayre and welthie poffeffions, enlarged for commoditie, and exceeding for pleasure : as namely, large hie and goodly mountaines, where were nourished and bred fundrie sortes of wilde beastes, groundes all couered with vines, plaines, stored with all manner of fruits and graines, and with most fertile pastures, whereon to feede and nourishe their cattell, the chiefeft whereof laye for the most part, alongest the waters side, which for that cause, rendred the place, something the more delectable Within these groundes *Lamon* a poore goatheard whilst warely he often continued to keepe his charge, founde by chaunce, a young childe, the life of which was onely preferued by the sucke it receiued from one of his shee-goates, and nowe see the manner howe. There was about the place where he fedde his flocke, a certain thicket all ouergrowne with brembles and thornes, and compassed about with furzes, vnder the covert whereof grewe a soft fine and delicate kind of grasse, the turfe thick, as in such shadie places is often accustomed, whereon laid this tender infant. Thither ordinarily ranne one of his shee-goates, the custom whereof made the heardsman oftentimes to misse her, and knewe not where she was become, for that leauing hir young kiddes vncherished, shee onely against nature gaue backe to the feeding and nourishment of this preetie babe.

Lamon piteing the felie young ones, that thus were abandoned by their Dam, began to marke and watche the goate whether she went, and one time amongst the rest in the heat of the daye, fued her trace so neere, that he sawe howe she past vnder the thicket and that with so tender & warie touch, as y^t with her hoofs going in, she

might no wayes hurte the babe: and there being entered in most louing fort, enclined her teates vnto the infant, who hungerly sucked the same, no otherwise, then if it had beene the brestes of a naturall mother. At the sight of this, the heardsman wonderfully abashed, drew yet at the last more neere & searching further, found it was a male childe, well growen for his age, of beautie marueilous, and farre more richly attired, than befeemed any wayes the infelicitie of his fortune, abandoned so miserable as he was, and laid forth, to euerie common aduventure. The vesture wherein he was wrapped was a rich mantle of purple ueluet the compasse fastned about his necke with a brooch of gold, and by his side was layde a short fine sword of most excellent workmanship, all curiously gilt, on the hiltes and the handle thereof, of the most precious yuorie.

Lamon (greedie at the sight of the riche iewels he sawe) resolued onely to beare them awaye, and to leaue the childe as hee founde it, to some other fortune, but hauing considered a while of that purpose, a bashfull shame quickly surprised his thoughtes, that beeing a man, hee should bee lesse pitifull and humane than the poore beast it selfe, that he thereto had with so great regarde attended and nourished it. In so much, that when night came on, hee tooke both childe and other attire about it, and caried them home vnto his wife, whose name was *Myrtale* and therewithall the shee-goate that thither to hadde cherished and brought it vp.

Myrtale, astonnished at the vewe, demaunded if it were possible that goates in their selfe kinde, could produce young ones of so marueilous shape and proportion,

but *Lamon* suppressing in her the simplicitie of that conceit, reuealed both the manner howe he found the babe, and in what fort, and with howe great delicacie, hee sawe the beast enclining vnto it, and therewithall forgate not to prescribe vnto her and him a greater cause of humanitie, considering that a bestiall nature, deuoyde of reasonable liuing, had by the gentle condition thereof taught them so readie a waye vnto the same. *Myrtale* (whose humours fauoured in nothing of a crab tree stock) did not at all discommend her husbandes regard herein, but ioyning in one moode of mannerly enterteinment togethers, as housewifely as she could, (hauing neuer had any of her owne) shee lulled the babie, and locking vp the ornamentes and iewels in a fast barred cheste, they both thencefoorth endeauoured to foster it vp, in no other fort, nor by any other kinde of deliuerance then as their owne. And to the intent it might as well in name as otherwyse, resemble the place of education, where it was bred, they called it by the name of *Daphnis*.

Two yeares were not fullye past and expired, ere one *Dryas* a sheepeheard keeping his sheepe in great quantitie vppon the plaines and downes thereabouts, happened after this also vppon the like, or verie selfe same aduventure. There was indifferent almost between either of those places a certaine great caue, standing in a rocke, sacred sometimes to the *Nymphes* and therefore called by the name of the *Nymphes Caue*, somethinge crooked within, but altogether round without. In the inward part whereof were diuers statues of *Goddesses* and other *Nymphes*, wrought finely out of stone, the feete unshod, the armes all naked, & th' atire buckled on the shoulders,

their haire cast onely vpon their necks, without tressing at all, girded they were vpon their loynes, their lookes sweetly smiling, and their countenaunces such, as seemed with interchaungeable fauour in delicate sorte to greete eache other.

Right vnder the hollowe rising of this caue, sprang in the middest of the bottom a sweet fountaine, which raising it selfe, with a softe bubling, gathered into a pleasaunt springe, wherewith the fresh and fruitfull grenes round about the same, were continually watered. Ouer the mouth of the caue, where the ouerflowinge waues with Cristall humor, had wrought from the earth, sondrie kindes of flowers and hearbs of delicate vewe, hong diuers flutes, Pipes, and Flagiolots, made of reedes, which the auncient shepheards had often tofore-time sacred vnto the *Nymphes* for their greatest offrings.

To this caue, a sheepe from out of *Dryas* flocke, that newly had yeaned her lamb, oftentimes in the day frequented, and that with such continuaunce, as the shephearde thinking it manie times to bee lost, endeuoured at the last, to make some deuice whereby to constrain it to feede in companie, without wandring any more as it was accustomed. And going to the Caue to seeke the sheep, with an Osier twig wreathed in his hande, wherewith to fasten the necke and foote thereof togethers, a sight more straunge then looked for, presented it selfe vnto him. For the Ewe (framed as it seemed by nature, to the pitying of distressed creatures) hauing there found a sweete babe, did in most soft and gentle maner, uisite it many times with her teats, and that with so meek and tender handli g as if it had bin the proper Nurce. The childe vñused to

any difference, esteemed it as a naturall diet, and without crying or other distemperature at all, first on the one side, and after on the other, as the Ewe turned her selfe, with the prettie mouth (whiche was sweete and pleasaunt to behold) sucked the same. The Sheepe seeming therevnto to haue borne a most straunge and peculiar affection, which one while with the licking of her tongue on the visage, and another while with softe and deyntie coying it with her head, it exceedingly did manifest.

Dryas, though he were clubbishe in condition, yet not herein estranged from that pietie, which the gentle beast had thus alreadie portraied vnto him thought himselfe also in nature bounde to tender the infant, and perceiuing it was a girle, and there withall what ornaments (testimonies that the place whence it came was of no meane reputation) were also annexed vnto it, hauing on the head a coyse curiously wrought and imbroidred with golde, iewels and other precious things, not to be despized: he adiudged the chaunce thereof not to haue happened vnto him, without some diuine preparation: Wherefore taking it vp in his armes, he gladly receiued the charge thereof, and making his prayers to the Nymphes, that with good successe he might afterward bring her vp, whom as an humble Suppliant, left (as it seemed) to their patronage) ~~he had~~ found laid at their feet, he departed.

~~Nowe~~ when night came, that he was to driue his sheepe home to their folde, hauing secretly in the meane time conueied all the iewels and ornaments into his bouget, assoone as he was returned to his house, he began to recompt vnto his wife al that he had seene, and shewed her also what hee had founde: *Nape* was the Sheperdesse

called, to whose especial care her husband with many words recommended the regard of the destressed infant, commanding her thenceforward to repute it as her own natural daughter, & in such sort only to nourish and provide for it. The woman was not stony hearted, but according to her shepherds guise began to embrace and entertain the girle, deeming already that she became a mother vnto it, by meere affection, her conceit grew tender ouer it, and with such feruent loue, and continuall watching did she endeavour to foster it, as that she feared lest the sheepe that whilome sucked the swatheled impe, should in the beastly regard it shewed be preferred before her. And for that her care stretched that the girle in farther springing yeres might the sooner be taken and reputed for hers, she gaue it thence-fro a name Pastorall, and called her *Chloe*.

These two children in proceffe of time grew to be great, and shewed well by theyr beautie and other complements, that their parentage was not meane, nor their descent deriued from out of old thatched cottages. And about the time that the elder of them, was come to the age of fifteene yeares, and the yonger about two yeares lesse: *Lamon* and *Dryas* at one very instant, and in the selfe-same night interchangeably (as it fell out) dreamed in this sort togethers. It seemed vnto them both, that the *Nymphs* whose statues and images were in the caue (where you heard before the fountaine was, and where *Dryas* (as is reported) had found his daughter) took *Daphnis* & *Chloe*, and them both iointly deliuered to the guidance and protection of a verie yoong boy, gentle in all kinde of behaiours, but of beautie most wonderful, frustrate was his body of garments, his

shape curious, his skinne pure as alabaſter, his ſhoulders feathred as wings, his left hand ſupported with a ſlender bowe, a ſmall quiuer at his backe, and a fine arrowe in his right hand: Who touching them both with one and the ſame dart, gaue charge vnto *Daphnis* thence-forward to feed his goats on the paſtures, and to the other immediate to keep flockes of ſheepe.

The heardſmen both at once deeply conceiuing of this viſion, were ſodenly quailed of al their former expectation, inſomuch as the fruits of their carefull nurseries, ſeemed thus contrarie to that they hoped, and what their ſeueral badges, might before that, reſpectiueſly haue preſaged, to be deſtined at one inſtant to the keeping of cattell together. For that the markes of theyr birth, had offered vnto their former notice, ſo manifeſt intendments of farre greater fortune, in full purſute whereof, their carefull endeouors had thitherto ſought to conſeſt them, and that in farre more delicate and daintie maner, than beſeemed the children of heardſmen, as wel in an honored kinde of vſage to theyr perſons, as in liberall training them vppe in letters, and other conuenient ſkill and demeanours, whereof their yeares at that inſtant were nothyng ignorant, and that ſo farre forth as the largeſſe of their country dwelling, coulde any waies affoorde vnto them. Neuertheleſſe, forſomuch as the iniunction appeared to be deriued altogether from the pleaſure of the gods, they determined in their obedience, rather to giue place vnto theyr commaundes, whoſe prouidence had ſaued them both from their former perilles, than to yeelde vnto their owne proper fancies, whoſe greateſt reſpect of care they were ſure coulde leaſt of all auaile them.

Not long after, these two neighbor-dwellers found meanes to conferre at full, touching both their visions, and by one ioine consent, they first agreed to go vnto the caue of the nymphs, and there to offer sacrifices, for the better prosperitie and happy proceedings of their seuerall charges, which offering of theirs, they by one vowe together, deuoted to the faire yong boy, vnto whose protection, by the same *Nymphs*, theyr nurceries had bene before committed, whome they called by the name of the winged god, for otherwise by anye more speciall title or particular effect they had not discerned hym. Which doone, they iointly inferring, whatfoeuer after care of the two youthfull and sweetest of all natures creatures, vppon him, both *Lamon* and *Dryas* recorded as a summe of all their expectation, these foure verses to remaine on the wall of the nymphes, as a perpetuall memoriall :

*To thee thou winged God, what ere thou bee
(A god thou art) we shepheards fruits do bring
Let Daphnis and his heards be deare to thee,
And Chloes flocks eft cast this sacred spring.*

Hauing herewith greatly satisfied their longing desires, and manifolde well-wishinges vnto their tender fosterlings, *Lamon* returned to hys *Myrtale*, and *Dryas* to *Nape*, and by assent of both their wiues, dispatched the next day with all kind of necessaries, the two darlings of the earth to their seuerall heards, sweet *Daphnis* to his goates, and faire *Chloe* to hir sheep, instructing them seuerally, in al things belonging to a heardsmans office. As how to driue their beasts to pasturing before the heat of the daie,

and in the coole of the euening againe home to guide them: what times, & where to water them, when to bring them home at night, and how in the mornings likewise to driue them to the field. In what fort, and vpon what occasion to vse the *Whistle-Pipe*, and how at another time to call with their voice alone.

These Images of *Beautie*, mildly yeelding them selues to what herein to them inioyned, receaued as willinglie their charges, and with as deepe contenting pleasure, as though they therwith had receiued some great and notable signorie, *Daphnis* tendring his goates, and *Chloe* her sheepe, and that with so entier and more then common affliction accustomable vsed among sheapeheards, as well shewed, that hee for his part had some reason to induce him, and shee for her part could not omit it without seeming vnthankfull.

The season was then of the yeare, about the beginning of the spring, when the very delicacie of *Floras* selfe was growen to her most naturall prime, and she as Lady and queene of that iollie being, had by a meere earthly shew of most exquisite perfourmance, coloured her walkes and passages, with blossomes of sweetest verdure and die most perfect, for the more ample beautifyng and enrichment of all her seemly creatures. Hearbs then began to be in their force, trees in their pride, fields in their brauerie, floures in their sweetenes, and the earth in her delicacie. The birds had felicitie to resound their variable notes to the woods, & to acquaint the hedge rows with their warbling tunes, the lambes and tender kids skipped vpon the hillockes, the yong rammes hurtled on the bankes with their wreathed hornes, & had pleasure to perch to the

highest mountaines, the bees sweetly murmured from vnder their hiues, and all that frequented the pastures had uniuerfall gladnes.

The marke of *Loue* him selfe, combined within the verie eieliddes of these two excellent creatures, seing all things thus daintelie decked and trimmed-vp, by so curious workmanshippe, kindled in their mindes the selfesame sparke and common desire of al naturall enforcements, whereby each of them became studious, according to their humaine nature and disposition to immitate by like equalitie, what they then perceaued to be grafted in all other tenderlinges. In so much as with the birds they sang, seing the kids leape, they daunced, and after the bees they gathered floures with some part whereof they trimmed their bosomes, and of others made prette small chapelets, the brauest of which they caried vnto the *Nymphes*, and therewith crowned their heades. Finally as it were vnited in one continued linke of amitie, these seemely portraictures of well pleasing youth, louingly alwaies accompanied each other, and euermore on the pastures fed their heardees together.

Manie times befell it, that when her sheepe were anye waies straied, *Daphnis* with great desire would speede him selfe before her to gather them in againe: And when the most hardie of hys yong kids, and tender goats had mounted to the top of some hie or steepe rocke, neatlye would likewise *Chloe* applie her selfe to make them drawe downe the same with easie pace againe. One while guided she both herds her selfe, whilest he vsed his pastime, and another while ordered he the flockes, whilest shee sported her selfe vnder the shadie toppes. Their

exercifes were in Sheapehearde games, and the pleasures they intertained, fuch as befeemed the nonage of their outgrowing childhood, for fome part of their time, they fpent in gathering bulrufhes, wherewith *Chloe* would make pretie bird cages and therein put the grafhoppers. *Daphnis* on the other fide often times cut downe the reedes, and vnclofing their ioints, glewed them orderlie together againe with foft waxe, and of thefe found diuers paf-times wherewith to occupie them felues together. Their vfages were holie, as vnexperienced of euill, and fuch whose delicate imaginations, were neuer furprizd with the leaft taint at all of harmefull thinking. Enterchangeably did they ech to other impart their milke, their wine, and what other vitales, the fimplicities of their fhewe, and cuntry being could befides afford. To conclude, it might feeme a thing more ordinary, to fee their flocks afunder fcattered, than at any time to fee *Chloe* from him, or *Daphnis* from her to be diuided. Now as they thus paffed their time in fuch kind of dalliance *Loue*, the grand Prince and Soueraigne of their vnmacheable bewties, had by this time prepared a fecret ambuſh wherewith to frame fome notable breache, into the vndefenfue imaginations of thefe two innocent louers, and thus ſtoode the caſe. There was not farre from the place where theſe two gentle Shepheards kept their haunts a ſhe-wolfe that newly hauing caſt her whelps, accuſtomed there-vpon to run often-times into the flockes thereabouts, and there to rauin the ſmall cattell, to carrie to her yong ones: By occaſion whereof the huſband-men and ſhepheards inhabiting the villages about, and ſeeing their cattell thus to bee deſtroyed, deuifed in the night to make fundrie deepe pittes and trenches and

them subtilye to couer againe with thin earth cast vppon small twigges whereby to make the place seeme plaine, so that whatsoeuer came running there-vppon, were it of the smalest waight that might bee reasonablie conceiued, the twigges would presentlie fall vnder them, and whelme them there-with into the pitte. A number of such like trappes both in the mountaines and plaines, were cast, wherewith to catch the subtill beast : but shee accustomed to those wiles, shunned the traine and them continuallie descouered, notwithstanding manie sheepe and goates were thereby destroyed, and Daphnis him selfe by that onely inconuenience was like to haue perished.

It happened that two of the fairest buckes of all his heard beeing vehemently chafed one against the other vpon a long fight together, rushed at the last so rudely vppon each other, that with the greatnes of the stroke, a horne of one of them was broken, whereof feeling great paine, the bucke thus disarmed of one of his hornes turned him-selfe to flight. The victor (proude of the conquest wonne) pursued notwithstanding, and haunted the pore beast both with strokes and pace so busilie, that he hardly gaue it so much leasure as to gather a little breath. Daphnis grieved at the mishap, to see so faire a beast thus vnappely spoiled, and vexed also in mind to behold the vnquenchable furie and hote pursute of the other, which with the hurt done could not be satisfied, but with further cruelty, fought to oppresse him whom alredie he had maimed, tooke vp a cudgell in the one hand, and his whistle pipe in the other, and followed the pursuer, laying still at him as hee followed, in minde to beate him, The beast, shonning the strookes, and he more enraged to hit

him, then circumspect howe or where he followed him, the buck for feare, and he for haste, tumbled both together into one of those pits, the beast first, and Daphnis vpon him, the chaunce whereof (as it fell out) faued his life, for that the beast first susteined the hard stroke, & himselfe with lesse damage, fell the more easly vpon him. But Daphnis seeing himselfe thus pitifully distressed in so deepe a passage, could do no other but crie out, and with plentie of teares lament his hard hap, attending if happely some one or other comming that way, might chaunce to here him, and so proture meane to relieue him.

Chloe, whose eie was seldome estraunged from some (more then ordinarie) care of her regarded companion, albeit she was then a great way from Daphnis when he fell, perceiued yet his sodaine vanishment, & was not vntrustfull at all, of his present harme. And for that she was altogether ignorant what it might bee, and yet doubting the euill she knew not, because shee sawe him not againe, she hastned to the place where her sight had lost him, withal speede possible. There beholding the great depth of the pit, & seeing contrary to expectacion, that he was sound & aliue, she thence sped her pace quickly to a Coweherd that fed cattell hard by, requiring his present aide to helpe Daphnis forth of that grieuous place, who ferching vp and down for a corde, and finding none of length sufficient: Chloe with great desire vntressed quickly her golden wirie lockes, and with the filken twine that bound vp the same, estsones dobled togethers in manie compasses, supplied what wanted to the former shortnesse, by fastning it to the cordes and end

that by the Cowherds meanes, they had there already prepared. And this done, ioyning both their aides together, they did so much Daphnis without great hurt, was gotten forth again.

The louely shepheard thus raized vp from so depe a dongeon, & by y^e gentle trauaile of y^e Nimph freed of the great feare wherinto he was falne, casting many times his bathfull & deep peering countenances towards her, could not for the present deuise with what kinde of speaches (sufficient to so great a benefit) to salute her. And much the rather was he nowe so mazed, for that at that instant more then at any time before, it seemed there harbored in her delicate spirits, a more stronger efficacie, then euer hee had ere then perceiued, in her lookes, were caried an especiall eye marke of he knewe not, what kinde of most sweete and pleasing delight, some onething more then common, rested as he thought in the precious content, of her well applied countenance, her speeche was not as the ordinarie found of her accustomed deliuerance, her gestures (amiable of themselves) were fraught as now to his seeming, wyth a more estranged kinde of excellence. Neither knew he, whence the humor hereof proceeded, albeit he felt himselfe euen then deeply touched, but embracing wyth an vnacquainted desire, the conceit whereinto hee was carried by the present obiect, he only framed some few speeches, in acknowledgement of this first conceiued benefit, which by the watchfull regard of Chloe he had already receiued. And turning hymselfe likewise to Dorcon (for so was the cowheard called) giuing a multitude of thanks vnto him for his trauell taken, his lookes and speech at one instant, were therewith both surprised togethers.

This being the first publike place wherein loue, either by looke or gesture had made way into the secreet thoughts of these two louers to be discerned. Daphnis as yet ignorant of his passion and holding himselfe highly pleased, but nothing lesse than satisfied in beholding of Chloe, reposed his chiefeest content to gaze vppon hir, and the most pretious part of his delight in kissing hir wherein, redoubling eftsoones the pleasures, thereby conceiued a sweeter humor than that which the hony Bee by nature congealeth, or the Candy sugar in taste deliuereth, issued (as hee thought) from her lippes, hir lookes were as piercing arrows, and Cupid himselfe seemed to lodge in the very eie-browes of hir countenaunce. Rosie, nay far more orient was the hew, that hir hastie pase and yet panting breathing to relieue him had settled vpon her cheekes, the delay mingled, wherevpon was the very die of the white and purest marble. Hir lockes disperfed on hir shoulders, in colour like the burnisht yellow of the finest gold, made hir to appeare as one of the nymphs, whom Iupiter erst fauored, or Apollo with ardent flames whilom eagerly pursued. Pleasing, and more than pleasing was shee to be seene at that instant, and such as wherein not Daphnis alone, but the pore cow-heard Dorcon also more than ordinarily reioiced.

The simple cow-heard, vnacquainted before time, with such admirable features, and not accustomed to the contemplation of so diuine & far surpassing measures, esteemed one while of Chloe, that according to so rare and exceeding beautie, somewhat remained grafted in hir countenaunce that appeared more singular than was to be attributed to the common proportion of euerie other creature. Another

while, considering the meanenesse of hir fortune, being but in common reckoning the daughter of Dryas her selfe, but as a simple sheeheardesse, inbred only to the downes, he then deemed hir greatnes to be no more than as the reputation of euery other common dweller. And though his rurall condition had not till then made estimate of any thing, more than his countrie feeding, neyther in all his pleasures had ought exempted more peculiar than his cattel keeping : yet by the deep impressiõ of hir sight the grand maister of al humane affections, had led him to an imagination of far more greater consequent, yea the bluntnesse of his former conceit (such as seldome falleth out in men of base and seruile reckoning) began here-with to be molified, his spirits grossly weighed before wyth an earthly nutriment waxed now more tender. His onely household care furnished till then with a couetous regard of profit and husband-like desire, by hardned labours, to see his cattell prosper, was turned into a newe kinde of obseruance : his morning walkes wherewith he wonted erst to visit his pastures, were conuerted into a heedefull attendance of bliffull Chloe, and her most daintie passages. Now gan he to aduert the holidays, and to long for the pleasant seasons; wherein heardsmen without checke or controlment doe celebrate their interchangeable pastimes : him seemed the boistrous leather, and laborfome sweate, dried wyth the dusty season vpon his wrinckled eie-browes, disgraced at one instant both his person and countenaunce, he meereley waxed weary of his habite, and grew into great mislike, that he were not presently here, otherwise he might be decked or changed. Much was it that he thought in himselfe, wherewith he might afterward be better contented,

and hir whom he loued (by a like coniecture) to be both the foner pleased and fatified.

Thus and in such manner wrought the vnknowing conceits of these two heardse-men eache vnto the other. Daphnis by a reason of too much youth and small experience, neither capable of fraud, nor iniured to anie sleight or subtiltie, and leaste of all surmizing what hee coulde or woulde go about to doe, to winne vnto himselfe the effect of that where-vnto, though in trueth hee were so farre forth inclined, he was yet able of the same to frame no perfect end or distinguishingment, not so much as mistrusted at all these sodaine alterations bred in the minde of hys newe acquaintance Dorcon, for that neither knewe hee his owne desire to be defined by any title or name of loue, or that any other might be a copartner, or become an impatient rivall of his so vehement a passion. But wading with all kinde of simplicitie into the furie of his affection, inclined to whatsoeuer in accompanieng his derely regarded Chloe, was by the subtilty of the cow heard afterward of him required.

Here-vpon Dorcon hauing taken leaue for the present, conceiued thence-forward in his minde, that the place of his intertainment, folicted vnto his remembrance, a respecte more curious in all his actions, than to-foretime accustomed, and forgat not in his holiday shirt, and cleane washed doublet vnbuttoned to the girdle, and there fastened to the waste of his hose wyth a newe greene silken point, importing thereby, that all his youth was not yet fully spent, oftentimes to take occasion to visit these louers. And for that their purest conceits, harmlesse of euill, and neuer so muche as tainted with any similitude of guile, gaue both scope and

courage, whereby wythout suspicion, this newe tricked cow-heard might be receiued into their companies. Hee the better nowe to insinuate him selfe into their fauours, one while indeuored to present them with his new made fresh cheeses, couered wyth a faire white napkin, and strowed ouer wyth the most sweete and delicate floures, therewithall woulde hee bring of his best and morning skimmed creame, spice-cakes, and other preatie conceits. To Daphnis besides gaue hee a yoong fatte calfe from the damme, and manye other faire tokens to Chloe, suche as eyther his countrie trauell hadde purchafed, or wherewith hir sweete conceited spirits were any ways delighted.

This suddén alteration of Dorcon, both in habite and other demeanors therevnto according, not so much by any abilitie of coniecture, that thereby could folie arise in the opinion of Daphnis, as by the generall notice and common speech of all the other heardsmen, made euery where knowne, that hee was become a loue, and who but fair Chloe was shee, to whome the man was so farre deuoted in affection, infomuch as Daphnis also among the rest grewe nowe to be partaker thereof, the manner of which, neither place, time, or company, had taught him before to descerne. Yet knewe hee not for this, what was it to be mated wyth a companion of so vnused iollitie, neyther did hee for ought hee heard or sawe, emulate at all the cow-herdes proffered courtesie. This onelye marked hee, which all men else had specially noted, that sithence Dorcon first had framed his spirits to loue, hee became indeede farre more gay, pleasant and trimmer attired, his tresses as woonted, lay not scattered or hard knurled vppon his head, but faire kembed and rounded fine vnder his eares, neatly shauen

was he, as the braueſt of the other ſheepheardes, and not on the holiday alone, but euery morning faſting pinned he (laced in a filke riband) on his buttoned cappe, a faire and flouriſhing noſegay, well gartered and ſtroked vp were his hofen with a croſſe bound caddis ribon, his buckled ſhooes, ſeemed vnweldie and curioſitie of the reſt, made him at the leaſt to beſtow on him ſelfe a paire of calues leather pumpes for his wearing.

Theſe onely being ſpecially conſidered vpon of Daphnis, and therewythall how paſſing cunning hee had framed the notes of his old tuned pipe, where-upon he diuers times plaied fundrie country laies, in the hearing of Chloe, draue him at one time aboue the reſt into a little melancholie, not for that he ſtoode ignorant howe muche the Nympe was vnto him aboue all others inclined, or that he miſtruſted Dorcon, or enuied his purſute, but for the vehemencie of his paſſion being ſo feruent, as had already maſtered and ouerweariſed his imaginations, neither experience of manly knowledge, had yet ſo farre inſtructed him, as that he was able to determine the ſame vpon any certaine limits, nor any other inſight directed him, in what fort the operation therof might with more facility be caried, both of which (as he thought) Dorcon by this liking of his body & brauery wherein he marched, had already atchieued: inſomuch as ſeing one day the ſweeteſt of his delights to haue taken vpon her the feeding of both their heards, he priuilie fecluded him ſelfe for a while into the thickeſt of a preatie pleaſant groue adioyning, and reſoſing his youthfull limmes on the ſoft and tender graſſe, nere vnto one of the nymph-like ſprings whereof the wood euerie where was moſt abundant, the ſolemne tunes of a moſte ſweete

founding flute (wherein both priuate practize and the common vſage of the countrie, had made him excellent) gaue muſique to his martyred thoughtes, whereupon his mollified ſpirits ſo preſſed with the weight that which troubled him, enforced him in the barke of a fine Popler tree ſtanding thereby to graue theſe fewe verſes following.

*What may I call the ſweete whence ſprings my ſweeteſt ioy,
On wherein reſts that on ſuch ſweete depends ſo great annoy,
How haps that where I touch the aire hath ſweeteſt breath
And in the ſelfe ſame fume I find my cauſe of death
Whence ſues that where I liue where moſt delight I ſee
In ſelf ſame mood my life conſumes, & ioies confounded bee
Whereon engendred is the heat that breeds the flame
Sith tempered is with ſweeteſt blaſts the cauſe that mooues
the ſame
What phiſicke may I finde what art to cure the ſore,
Which guided by the aide it ſeekes the wound makes ſtill
the more.*

This done, led on by the ſolitarines of the place, muſique, and preſent fancie, hee brake into theſe farther complaints. Sweete, oh ſweete ſaid he, what ſtrange kinde of maladie hath inſued vnto me, only in kiſſing my Chloe, my ſweeteſt Chloe, whoſe lippes are more delicate then the ſoſteſt roſes, and her mouth and deintie breathing of far more ſweetnes, than the fineſt wafers, yet is the impreſſion of this ſoſtnes far more percing than the ſting of a bee. Often haue I kiſſed my tender kiddes, newlie as it were fallen from the dames, & that fine ſpeckled calfe that Dorcon did giue me, yet felt I no damage, but this kiſſe is of far other

efficacie and operation, by touch whereof, my pulfe beateth, my hart trembleth, and my verie foule languifheth, all which notwithstanding, my fuffizaunce of remedie refteth yet onely in kifling her. O cruell victorie, O ftraunge mifchiefe whereof I neither know the name or am able to determine the qualitie. Is it poffible, the lippes whereof the preffure is fo delicate, and the clofure fo excellent, may be attained with poifon, or that within the medicinable compaffe of fo sweete a refreshing may be included a matter fo monftrous as may breede infection. No, no, for then with the far piercing venim therof, had my death long ere thistime beene acquired. What then may I tearme it whereof infueth fo great a languifhment. See, fee, the Nightingale howe melodiously fhee chaunteth, and my Flute hath forgotten her wonted mufike. Behold how the yong kiddes flippe vpon euery hillocke, and I fitte heere laden with teares, The floures are nowe in their chiefeft prime, and Dorcon alone maketh chapelets and nofegaies: the Violet and the Dafey haue couered the pastures with their beauties, and Daphnis languifhing by his maladie withereth onelie in flames. Dorcon is in his gaitie, and fhortely will become fairer than I. Thefe, and fuch like fhepeheards lamentations deliuered hee foorth, till wearied with the remembrance and fearch of that griefe, whereto he knewe neither remedy nor end, hee left the defolate grove, and with a counterfet excufe returned againe to his Chloe, who long ere this time had awaited his prefence.

Now Dorcon, whoferiper yeares had inabled his clownifh fconce, both with larger skil, and greater experience, triumphing on the harmleffe fimplicite of either of thefe two louers, lifted not to fpend much time in the long and

needeleffe wooing (as he thought) of hir, whome though of her selfe he were repulſed, yet by imparting ſome part of that whereof hee had ſufficient, to the couetouſneſſe of him that guided hir, he preſumed he might when he liſt purchaſe at all times of hir ſuppoſed father, fixing therefore his eies on his ſtore of cattell and other coine, wherewith his laboring yeares were plentifully inough ſtored, hee onely wanted but time and meete occaſion, to further his pretended conference, for which hee thence-forth attentiuely waited. Making therefore a ſure reckoning of Dryas, whom antient neighborhood, and long acquaintance had linked vnto him in ſome particular knowledge, it fell out, that by a preatie occaſion, his intendment grewe ſpeedilye to bee effected. Dryas hadde a peece of ground adioynyng not farre from the dwelling of the cow-herd, whereuppon, whileſt hee was there buſied, in planting an arbor, Dorcon made the often ſurueiw thereof a meanes of his communication: and greeting him euery day, and his people with ſundry neceſſaries wherewith to eaſe their far ſet prouiſion, as well of cheeſes, bread, and other vittelles, he one day among the reſt began to enter in purpoſe and renouation of their antient continuance their yeres both being alike, their keping of cattel togethers, and ſuch like remembrances, wherewith men of common account are wont to commend their acquaintaunce. In continuall harping wherevpon, he laſtly fell on termes of Chloe, and to diſcourſe of hir marriage.

Much was it that the cow-herd, after his ſubtil clowniſh guiſe, inforced vnto Dryas, whereby the better to make him ſelfe ſeame a man adapted to ſuch a purſute, & the rather to incorage Dryas to make him his ſon in law,

besides the much reputation of his welth euermore thrust forward, to giue vnto him also the greater and more euident demonstration, that he should not marry his daughter to a beggar or a pinch fist, hee tendred vnto him for his good wil, many faire and husband-like presents, rich for the state of a cow-heard as he was, wherof he praid him to make acceptance, & to giue his good will to the mariage. A yoke of fayre large oxen would he giue for the plough, 4 hiues of bees, fiftie foote square of the best part of his orchard, an ox hide large & thicke for lether, & euery yere besides a faire & principal heefar. That Dryas was couetous Dorcon had good experience, and therefore intruded vppon him so manye faire offers: the delicacie and wealth wherof tickled indeede something exceedinglye the minde of the man, and had it not beene, that a certaine doubtfull feare ouer-tooke him, of some vnlooked for after-clappes, he had peraduenture, by desire of that commoditie consented to the determined purpose.

But considering afterwardes better of the case, and esteeming by the likelihoods of those ornaments which with Chloe hee had receiued, that hir descent was not so meane, as to respecte a place of so base a calling, nor a shape so far more than seemely, resting in hir excellent proportion, ought to be bestowed vppon a creature so far out fauour, end altogether seruile: hee vtterly abstained any further to harken to the sute of Dorcon, reckoning fully with himselfe, that if euer after it did happen, that she were recognized by hir parents, & that then it should be known, that for couetousness of gaine, hee had in so bad and vile maner misprized hir, it could not but turne to his great detriment and irrecuperable vndoing, if at the least

wife he might vpon the knowledge thereof be infranchized from death : Led therefore as he was, by the regard of these doubts, he therevppon praied Dorcon for very neighborhoodes fake, to pardon him, and excusing in other fort the matter, willed him from thence-forth that hee would sue no further vnto him.

This conceited fore-cast of Dryas, was nothing at all pleasing to Dorcon, who seeing himselfe now the second time, with so flat resolution put off, could almost (what betweene loue and griefe of so many good gifts, that hee had in vaine bestowed) haue become desperat. It vexed the poore soule to the hart, to see, that his mornings-milk cheeses, his fat calues, and bacon, were thus vnto the chuffe Dryas imparted, and all for nothing : he could haue whined out-right for sorrow, and his humors rumbled together with so bad a medley, as made his senses wring foorth diuers tender passions from out his wrinkled countenance. But yet recomforted quickly (as to such it often hapneth) of these vncouth pangs, the futtle clown began by a new deuised fraud now to compas that which before he found so difficult, watching for this cause a conuenient time to find Chloe (if it were possible alone) & to this end, bethought himselfe, that vpon custome eche after others they vsed to driue their flockes at one certain time of the day togethers to drinke, the one of them daily, as it fel out after the other. Hereof Dorcon tooke heede, and onely expected the day when shee alone should driue them, which being come, the feelie cow-heard thinking to worke a great maisterie in the simplicitie of these soules, tooke vppon hym a deceit of maruellous finenesse (respecting, that it was wrought out of so hammer-headed a trunke) and the deuise

was this. He took the skin of a great wolfe which one of his bulles fighting by chaunce had killed with his hornes, and spread the same all ouer his backe, and that so fitly as the fore-feete thereof, fell iustly before him right ouer his hands, and the hinder legges also couered his thighs downe vnto his heeles, the head, as a vefard, lay ouer his face, and thus disguised as hee was, by likelihoode in the full shape and proportion of a wolfe, hee drewe himselfe right vnto the fountaine, whither should come the flockes of Daphnis and Chloe to be watered. The spring was scituate in a valley verie intricate and crooked, and all the place rounde about for the most part enuironed with brembles, sharpe pricking furzes, and lowe declining ginipers, in sort, that if a wolfe in very deede he had beene, he might easily haue couched himselfe thereabouts to haue doone a spoile, Dorcon buffed himselfe in the thickest of these couerts, waiting the houre when Chloe should come, assuring himselfe, that by the fearfull shewe of his shape, hee could not choose but amaze hir, and in such amaze might easily feaze vppon hir, and do what he list vnto hir.

Not long had the wolfe-like cow-heard couched himselfe, but the shepheardesse (as wonted) came with hir dainty flocks, hauing left hir Daphnis behind, busied in cutting downe of the most tender twigs and boughs, for his goats to browze vpon, against they were returned to pasture, the dogges neuertheles, as accustomed gards vnto hir yonglings, at that instant accompanieng her. And as it is a thing vnto them naturall, to hunt vp and down, and range round about the field, so at the last it befell, that drawing neere vnto the bush where this disguised cow-heard lay couching, they perceiued him buffing, and deeming it some beast,

began to baie apase : the fiercest of them herevpon began to snap at the wolfe, and the rest, hardned with this onset, fet also vpon him. Dorcon was now in an extasie, and not daring to stand vpright, for feare and shame of the disguise by him without effect pretended, the dogges vnweeting of the fraud, tooke no more knowledge of him than whilom did the hounds of Acteon vpon their master, disguised as he was in the shape of a Hart, but harrieng fast vppon the cow-heard, one in one place, and an other in an other place, so rudely rushed vpon him, as tearing the wolfs skinne from his shoulders, they made him discouer him selfe at the last to be no more than the poore and simple cow-heard Dorcon.

By this time the maske grew vtterly to be marred, & the sharp percing teeth of those mercilesse dogs, pinched so neere his buttockes, as Dorcon was faine to start. Chloe fearefull of the euent, & dreading the furie of some wilde beast, skreched a maine, wherof Daphnis hauing regarde, sped himselfe in all hast to her reskue. But Dorcon contrarie to expectation, hauing susteined more penance than he required, and pestered with the continuall biting of the dogges, could no other waies releue him selfe then in discovering what hee was, wherewith incite against his will, he cried vehemently to Daphnis. The simple youth suspecting as little fraude, as his innocent yeares ministred vnto him occasion of euill, wondering at the accident, and thinking that it had bene done onely but as a iest, wherewith to haue frayed them, approched the Cowherde, and both he and the shephardeffe rating the dogges, and drawing them hence with their common whistle-pipe tooke poore Dorcon with much paine from out of the couert,

whom scarce being able to stande for the many hurts in diuers parts about him receiued, hauing nothing wherewith to fende him selfe, they led betweene their armes to the fountaine, and washed his woundes, which done, they brought him by the hand vnto his waie, and recomforting his decaied spirites by all meanes possible left him at the last to the peculiar in sight, & consideration of his owne euils, vnknowing alas were these to hardie guiles and enterprizes of *Loue*, vnto those tender *Impes*, nor did they at all participate anye parte of the frawde to the same incident or belonging, whose charie regarde of well-doing, became the onely supporte of their meere simplicitie and good meaning.

Dorcon, now solitarily conceiuing of this so strange an alteration, had all his imaginations thenceforth vtterly benommed, for euer thereafter to continue a louer. And in this hurlie burlie, the vnaccustomed baying also of the dogges, had so farre scattered abroade the flockes and herdes, as both *Daphnis* himselfe and *Chloe* had much paine, til night to drawe them together againe, the one part whereof climed to the hieft rockes and mountaine toppes that might be, and the other fearefully straggled in diuers partes downe towards the sea coastes. And albeit, their ioynt herdes were otherwise so well ordred and taught by their guides, as that with the least clap of handes, whistle, or other founde of voyce that might bee, they woulde drawe to their companies, yet nowe were they so farre frightened with this vncouth noyse, as that with all the trauell to them vsed, they could scarce be wholie brought together againe to accompanie. But night, that bringeth in conclusion euerie labour to ende, had at last conducted

also these heardes into their feuerall foldes. And werisomnes of the painefull trauel fustained, serued them as a medicine to bring into the thoughtes of these passionate derlings the accustomed rest, from whence a good while since they had beene bereued. Sleepe made them to forget their loues, and the seruencie of their passion swaied thereby a great deale lesse in the disturbance of those their mutuall affectes. But the bright shining day, which is the discouerer and common renewer of euerye crased fantasie, put her and him in minde againe, of their wonted missease. The ruddie raies brandishing the Easterne skies, reuealed a new the fresh & quick spreading flames of their late receued passions, the enteruue of each breiding on the first sight, a nouell grief, issuing interchaunceable from him to her, and her to him, not for that they sawe eche other, in either of whom the contemplation was a mithridate to a pestered conceipted minde, but y^t the deep percing in sight thereby fustened conceiued in each vew so wonderfull and straunge an effecte, as in conclusion conuerted the former physicke it receiued, to a most encreasing and almost irrecuperable maladie.

Infinite were their desires (for to couet, is to mankinde naturall) but what it was they desired, or wherein consisted the determinate conclusion of the same, that by their simplicities could no waies be defined. If they coueted to see each other they saw, if to plaie together, they plaied, if to speake, they spake, if mutuallie to embrace, they imbraced, and heereof there was vnto them at all no kinde of controlment, At their libertie they enioyed what they listd, and hauing all that they

would, they could not yet, conceiue therein the principall part, of that they most desired. Contentment repofed it felfe vppon their deepeft difquiet, and from their greateft miscontentment fprang vppe againe their chiefeft eafe. Now was it in the decreafing time of the fpring, and freſheſt Sommer perking in her gayeſt pryde, made waye to her entrance, the flowriſhing growth of euerie liuing thing, waxed prowde of their beeing. Nowe bloſſomed were the fruites on trees, and Ceres in her tillage, and Pomona in her orchardes, brethed in the freſheſt ayre their ſweeteſt fauours, Titan hauing wound hym felfe in the Crabbe, drewe faſt to the Lions cabbin, whereby the ſeaſon growing hooſe, it ſeemed the Riuer and grauelliſſe ſpringes, placed in moſt coole and temperate ſhades, inuited each youthfull gallant, to theyr ſweete pleaſing vaynes. Whereunto Zephyrus gentle buſling thorowe the twigges of the loſtie Pines his comfortable blaſtes, appeared by the pleaſaunt murmure thereof to make a kynde of Muſique, by meanes of which trilled ſometymes downe before them the ſweete ſmelling appels from the hyeſt braunches.

Phœbus ſporting him felfe to glaunce through the thickeſt grooues vppon their naked ſhapes, made Daphnis (enflamed both by an inwarde loue and heate of the preſent ſeaſon) to viſite the ſpringes, where caſting him felfe into a delicate Riuer, one whyle would he chaſe the Swannes aloſte, and an other whyle caſt him felfe to the bottom, catching therewithall at the ſmoother gliding fiſhes. Often would he gulpe into his entrayles a great quantitie of the coole water, and then ſwimme again waſhing & turning himſelfe in the ſtreame diſirous to ſee if there-

withall the hotte parching heate hee sustened, might anie wayes bee cooled: but all inuaine, for that the force thereof, by a farre more vehement furie, was inwardlye supported.

Chloe hauing by this time drawn forth her sheepe and goats to be milked, remained so much the lenger thereabouts, for that the sharpe stinging flies buzzing round about her vntained visage hadde in the drawing downe of the sonne something busilie vexed her, wherevpon hauing washed her face in one of the nearest fountaines, shee gathered of all sortes of flowers, and them wreathed, in the braunches and tenderest twygges of the Pine-trees, whereof shee made a chapelet, and therewith crowned her amber coloured tresses, and hauing girded her selfe in the skinne of a mightye heart, buckled fast on her euen pressed shoulders, she filled one pot of wine and another of milke, and therewith came to entertaine her deerlie fauoured Daphnis. Who fastening his earnest lookes on her admirable bewties made waie to issue from the riuer, and she stroking againe his delicate limmes with fresh prepared clothes, finding nothing therein to be reprehended, (so rightly proporcioned was hee in all fewtures) with many sweete embracings clothed she him apace in his shepherds garments. In all this demeanour were not the conceites of Daphnis, in beholding her graces altogether vnoccupied, who seeing her compassed in such nymphlike attire, supposed one while that she was as the fayre Læda, who for her exceding shape, deserued folie to become the mother of the most beautiful Helena, an otherwhile him seemed that she was some Io, onely meete to be referred to none other but

for the mightie Iupiter, sometimes hee likened her to one of the *Nymphes* in the *Caue*, whose lookes as he thought, caried of her behauiour a most notable resemblance, and holding her pot in her handes of wine and milke towards him, hee was wholie confused by *Loue* the force whereof distilling amaine within him, had wrought to his most secret entrailes. Smilingly therefore taking the *Chapelet* from her head, and with great deuotion kissing it, he put it on his own, and taking in hand an harpe, whereon his softened strokes were varied with most excellent conning, he tuned the same forthwith, and song thereunto in her praises this dittie following.

Sweete sweetned be the houres, the daies, the monthes and times,

Wherein with sweete conceits my soule, thy sweetened fauor climes

*Sweete be thy lookes, thy touch, thy speech, thy gate and all
Ten thousand sweets betide the still, whose sweetnes slaines them all.*

Ye floures whose mottie hues so pranke in Nature's pride.

Do shrowd your selues, and for my sweete, your beauties lay aside.

Ye temprate westerne winds, whose aire yeilds sweetned breath

Denie your sweete to be as hers, whose sweet yeelds life or death

Ye deintie tuned fowles whose notes do decke the spring

Confesse in hearing of her soundes, your sweet's small pleasure bring

Ye christall sacred springs, ye vales and mountaines hie,

*Whose pleasant walkes her passage decks, and spreading
fauours die*

Agree with me in this, my sweete (surpassing far)

*Excels the sweetnes of you all, and doth your pleasures
bar.*

His song concluded in the delicacie of this so great a commendacion; Chloe took no small pleasure, in seeing her selfe thus highlie to be magnified in the liking of him, whom aboue al other she most entierly fauoured, wherefore inclining her lookes to his sweete distilling fauours, the while coceiued she great pleasure in parting of his locks, brown in colour as the Mirtle berries, resembling therein the comlie shape of Adonis, lulled sometimes in the lap of Venus, and denoting in particular termes the som of al his perfections, with many sugred speches shee began to admire him, which kindling in Daphnis an earnest zeale in contemplacion of all her fauours, made him in farther demonstration of the great felicitie he thereby conceiued, to adde vnto his former praises also, these succeding verses.

Those hears the golden wiers of my wel tuned sounde,

*Become the pleasure of my panges, and make my ioyes
abounde.*

These seemely eies the glasse, whereof my fewture staies,

*And forehead large, the field on which, depends my
blissfull raies.*

This mouth the deinte spring, that yeldes me cause of life,

*Those teeth the pearles of precious price, that cure mine
inward grife.*

*These lips the currol fresh, that comforts heart and mind,
 These looks the guarders of my loue, by whom I fauor
 find.*

*Those cheeks the apples fresh, whereon vermillion taint,
 Be mixed with the siluer white, my sugred pleasure
 paint.*

*These pits in dented cheeks, are chaires for Beautie plaste,
 Wherein, triumphant fauor sits, impugning woes to
 waste.*

*This necke of yu'ry white, confounder of my cares,
 These hands the aids to further that, which loue for me
 prepares.*

*These feet the wished steps, whereout my ioies arise
 From these and out of these ensue, what els I may
 deuise.*

*Thus decked in my ioyes, on her I gaze my fil
 Whose shape hath power to comfort all, but neuer force
 to spill.*

Herewith Daphnis hauing taken his flute founded thereupon diuers excellent ditties. And for so much as it grewe towards the middest of the daie, the melodiousnesse of the sound together with the heate of the season, brought Chloe a sleepe, their flockes by this time beeing couched all together vnder the shadie toppes which Daphnis perceiuing, stayed quickly his musique withdrawing his flute, gaue him selfe thereupon to gaze at full vpon her most exquisite perfections. And seeing that there was none about him to countermaund his demeanors, hee began secretly thus to deliuer in him selfe. Oh howe sweetlie these eie hiddes of my fayre and bliffeful Chloe

are couched together, howe delicate is the sent and fauour of her breath, the sweetnesse whereof neither these alpine buddes, nor flowres them selues, doe in any sort imitate yet dare I not for this, to kisse at all, these sweete fauours for that the very touch is more peercing than the fwords point, and the force thereof cutteth the verie heart on sonder, and as the receipt of the newe made honie, so swelleth in those that touche it the harmefull poyson thereof: Neither would I yet inforce that iniurie to my Chloe, as by to rude preffing her lippes, to yeeld disturbance to her quiet. Alas these grasshoppers I feare me with their piping tunes, will wake my deerling. Yee cruell beastes, why hurt yee so rudely with your hornes, vnpatient as it seemeth to give vnto my derling any rest. O yee wolves, at this instant more crauinlike then the foxes them selues, why rush yee not into these heardes to scatter them on sonder: Whyleft, Daphnis continued in these and such like complaintes, a feelie greshopper egerly pursued by a swallowe, cast her selfe by chance, for her fauegarde into the bosome of Chloe, by meanes whereof, the swallowe neither was able to catche her, nor lenger could vse vnto her the force of her wing, notwithstanding, the birde came so neere that with fluttering vp and downe about her face, shee awakened Chloe out of her sleepe, the feare whereof, made the *Nymphæ*, (for that shee knewe not what it was) to skritche alowde, but when shee sawe the swallowe yet fluttering too and fro about her, and Daphnis laughing by her at the harmelesse feare and sporte thereof, shee deemed the lesse of the matter, and rubbing her eies, yet greedie of sleepe, shee made her selfe readie to arise.

The grasshopper was yet betweene her brestes, and as one deliuered as it seemed from danger, and in the kinde it bare, willing to shewe it selfe thankfull, began to chante where shee fate, remunerating thereby the good turne at her handes receiued, by reason of which, Chloe not yet experienced of the accident, cried outright, and Daphnis againe laughed a pace at the sport, and loathing to grieue her ouermuch, conueied thereupon his hande betweene her breastes, and tooke out the grassehopper, which yet thankfull of hir sauegarde continued chaunting betweene his handes, whereupon the faire Shepherds knowing what it was, tooke it againe & returned it forthwith into her bosome. Shortly hereupon it befell that a certaine Ringdoue sitting in a groue hard by, began to sing, in whose song Chloe taking great delight, demaunded of Daphnis the reason thereof, whereupon the gentle Goatheard desirous of her vtmost satisfaction, began to recompt vnto her, this storie following.

There was (my dere) sayd hee, in times passed, a young damosell fayre of shape, and in the prime of her age, bewtifull as your selfe, who keeping her cattell vpon these pastures, had right excellent skill, both to sing and playe delicately. Her beastes had pleasure in her tunes, and so delightfull was the sounde of her voyce and pipe, that shee gouerned them at pleasure, and was able to drawe them whether she would.

This beautifull *Nymphe* sitting vnder a statelie Pine, hauing her head crowned with the leaues thereof, one daye happened to sing a song in the honour of Pan, wherewith her beastes began so earnestly to be enclined, as that they drewe them close to her foundes. Neere

vnto her was there likewyse keeping of Cattell a certaine young youth, freshe and froolicke as her selfe, who right well handled his pipe, and could thereon playe manie deintie ditties. One daie amongst the rest, with intent to shewe that his comming was not bad, hee tooke his pipe in hande, and thereon in disdaine of the *Nymphe*, plaid so sweetly and melodiously, as that with the ouerpleasing sounde thereof, hee drewe from her eight of her fayrest beastes, pursuing the sweetnesse of his Pipe, doe what shee could, and made them to ioyne to his companie, wherewith the poore wenche vexed for grieve & intollerable dispite, to see hir flockes so muché to be diminished, and chiefly also, that she was thus overcome in hir own cunning, tooke so great a grieve of the same, as that shee praied the gods, and they vouchsafed to change hir into a foule, rather than any more wyth such infamie to returne to hir dwelling. This performed, and she, as you see, being made a bird of the mountaine, in accustomed sort, followeth vp and downe, plaining hir ill hap and losse of hir beasts, whome she seeketh, being thus as she was vnluckily overcome, and singing as she was woont to doe reteineth yet some part of hir auntient tunes and forowfull complainings.

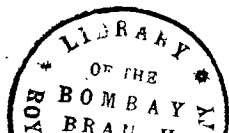
In these, and such like deuises, spent they the disportes of the pleasant Summer, till Autumne drawing on, the vintage began to approach, for that the grapes grew fully to be ripened, in which time certaine rouers of Tyre, hauing a Foist rigged and manned lately from Carye, hapned to come aland vppon the Island, and roming vppe and downe here and there vppon the countrey, they pilld and spoiled all places where they came, and armed as

they were, ranne into euery corner to take what they could get, whereby, as chance hapned, they tooke great store of wines, graine, and hony, the noueltie whereof was such, as it was yet in the ware, and therewithall robbed and spoiled the feelie Dorcon of all his beasts and cattell, leauing the man fore wounded, and wel-nigh dead with their blowes. And coursing as they were vp and down in the Island, Daphnis by ill hap walking on the sea-banke, was by them surprised, for yet was not Chloe gone foorth wyth her sheepe, being early dayes, and fearing (for she was alone) to be inforced, by some other of the rudest sort of the sheepeheards. The rousers seeing this yong yeuth, faire, seemly, and strong, and thinking him of better regard than any part else of their prize, they made no further pursute after his goates, but contenting themselues with his person, and that they had besides, they returned again to their Foist: Daphnis cryeng out vpon Chloe, the remembraunce of whome in this extremity did onelye consume him.

These theeues being scarce got aboard, and not yet makying way with their oares into the streame, Chloe by this time was come vnto the pastures with her sheepe, and failing of Daphnis in the place of their accustomed meetings, seeing therewithall his goats and tender kiddes all scattered and defordered, here and there, she began to feare the woorst. At last, hearing his voice, yet crieng and complaining after her (for yet was hee within sound) she left hir sheepe, and throwing downe her Pipe, hastned with all speede possible to Dorcon, in minde to require his aide, whome betweene life and death shee founde groueling vppon the ground, halfe slaine of the

theeues, and scarce able for faintnes to deliuer his minde vnto hir, hauing lost of his blood an exceeding quantitie. The cow-hearted yet perceiuing Chloe to be there, the remembrance of his antient loue, kindled in his minde some nouell forces, whereby inforcing himselfe a little, he thus sayde vnto hir: My deere Chloe, thou commest euen nowe vnto mee at the rendring of my ghost, for long I knowe I cannot liue, so many wayes haue these cruell rousers wounded me, and beat me downe as an oxe in the stall: neuertheles, if thou wilt, it is yet in thy power to saue Daphnis, and to be reuenged on the wicked creatures for my death. I haue (Chloe) hitherto accustomed my beasts to the sound of my pipe, and that in so certaine and assured manner, as in the hearing thereof, be they neuer so far from me, they wil yet by all meanes possible draw homewards againe: take here my Flute quickly, and hastning to the sea-coast, sound vnto the beasts my tune, that thus thou hast heard me teach vnto Daphnis, and wherein thy selfe I knowe, art reasonably well instructed by him, at the hearing whereof, my beasts I dare assure thee will shift to come back, and Daphnis thereby may be saued. My Flute I freely giue vnto thee for thy trauell, whereon heretofore I haue gained the prize among all the heardsmen, onely for recompence I require at thy hands but once to kisse me, whilest yet I am now dieng, and that my soule shal forthwith depart the bodie, and when I am gone, bewaile my death, and yet thinke vpon Dorcon at the leastwise when hereafter thou shalt behold any others a keeping of their cattell, who once aboue all others so entirely loued thee.

Hauing deliuered vnto her these speeches, the kisse he



receyued of Chloe, and his life ended at one instant together. Whereupon she tooke his pipe, and forthwith sette it to hir mouth, on which the blasts she blewe were so shrill, that the beastes hauing knowledge thereof, and the tune thereby deliuered, they altogether with one amase, buled out of the Foist, and iointly with one poise rushed into the sea, which being but on the one side alone of the ship, the force and waight of the multitude was so great, that therewith they quite ouerturned the uessels, and whelmed men and all therein into the sea, but not with one and the selfe same hope of safetie: for that the theeues beeing clogged with their harnesse, swordes, and other defensiu weapons, were not able by the waight thereof long to helpe themselues, but Daphnis being light as the Summer season required, vnshod and naked in the vpper parts, easily came to land, supported by the hornes of two of these oxen iointly, betwene whome, hauing cast himselfe, he was carried to land, for these kind of beastes by common opinion hauing longer force of swimming than any other creatures whatsoever, except onely the fishes and water-foules, the troopes whereof haue beene made by diuers. In this sorte, as you haue heard, escaped the poore Daphnis in dangerous aduentures at one instant togethers, the one in becoming a perpetuall bond-slaue to the theeues, the other after escape of that hazard, in being deliuered from drowning.

In being come forth of the sea, he found Chloe upon the shore betwene hir former distilled teares, and present reioicing of his safe arriuall, entertaining him at one instant togethers: whereupon, casting himselfe betwene

hir armes, he desired to vnderstand of hir the cause of
hir playing at that instant on the Flute. Chloe, vpon
such demand recounted vnto him the whole progression
of speech betweene hir and Dorcon, the vse of his beastes
to that sound, the robberie, spoile, and woundes by him
receiued, finally, his death, and before his dying, how he
committed to her vse the custodie of his pipe, onely of
modestie abstained thee to tell of her kissing him, as a
matter ouer and besides the chance of that his present
deliery. But Daphnis recreated of his heauie labours,
forgot not for to honour the memorie thereof in the
person of Dorcan for a perpetuall remembraunce, and
therefore together wyth his parents and friendes cele-
brated accordingly his vnhappy funeralles, as by the
death of whome grewe the occasion of his vnlooked for
escape out of so manifest perilles. His body therefore
being closed in the ground, Daphnis with others
heards round about his graue, placed other theepe-
eache one hung vpon the bowes and fundry trees, and
cunning maistries, they cast some part of his
grapes, and milke, and some also therevpon hallowed
Flute, they did so for that he was cunning vpon the
Flute, they fixed ouer his graue fundrie sortes of pipes.
His beasts being come ashore, piteously belowed, and
cryed after him, which some heardemen interpreted to
be a sorowfull lamentation, for the want of their guide
and maister.

When Dorcon was thus entered, Chloe tooke here Daphnis, and led him to the caue of the *Nymphs* where hee cleansed and washed his bodie, neat, and pure of it selfe, as the whitest alablaster, afterwards gathering together sundry sortes of floures, as the pleasant season of

the yeare then freshly serued, they made chapelets for the images, and ouer the mouth of the caue amongst the other instruments, tendered vnto the *Nymphs* the Flute of Dorcon, as an offering, which being finished, they returned both againe to their flockes, whome they founde all sorrowfully couched togethers on the tender grasse, abstaining (as it seemed) from their foode, for the losse of those who were woont to gouerne them, whome they deemed to be vtterly perished. But hauing againe the sight of their beloued guides, they fell afresh to their pastures, the sound of whose voices and melodious piping, made them for to taste the better their accustomed feeding.

The goats couched before in the lowest bushes, began now to peke to the hilles, the kiddes skipped for ioy, the sheepe and tender lambs amazed no more, but vniuersally reioiced at their presence. Sitting therefore downe on the hillockes, whilest Chloe wearied with earnest labor, and moriled with ~~well~~ for the search of hir Daphnis, gaue hirselfe to the fountaine, wherein to bathe and wash hir tender limmes: the parts descouered vnto the yong goatheard, carrieng in themselves the purenesse of hir complexion, renewed afresh in his imaginations the thoughts of his loue. Now began he again to pant & breath, as if newly he were to be inforced for a pray to the theues, nowe languished he in like sort by his secret imaginacions, and so much also inwardly swelled, as it had bene one that had dronke poyson, his pulses furiously bet by a disordered heat, as if yet his spirits had beene chased, he liued & longed, and looking was neuer satisfied of that, which alwaies he most desired. The christall waters contained onely in one slender spring, in which the *Nymphs*

washed herselfe, became vnto his sight, more fearefull than the verie depest seas. Him seemed therevppon, his life as yet stood in hazard, at the hands of the most merciles rouers. And thus continuing in these variable fits liued pore Daphnis sequestred from the due accompt and benefit of all his passed pleasures, like vnto such a one as him selfe, who beeing alwaies nourished in the fieldes, knewe not howe to make decernement of *Loue* or any part of his subtilties. But shee whose gracious lookes were replenished with all kinde of fauour towardes him, perceiuing the melancholie Muse whereunto he was driuen, now fresh as the cristall dewes had made her, and much like vnto one of these daughters of the *Springs*, or *Neptunes* derling, the faire Venus her selfe issuing out of one of her father's riuers, in such maner approached she his presence, wherefore for y^t she was the soueraign guide and director of all his thoughts, she quickly could finde the delay wherewith his continuall courting fancies were presently to be mitigated. Whereupon ioyning her selfe side to side vnto him, each greting the other with many louing imbracements, they enterchangeable framed their tunes one to the other, concluding that daies traueill with this sonet folowing,

Daphnis. *Ye brightest gleames within those percing eies
Whose glimpse retaines a shew of power diuine
Enclose your selues, for feare from loftie skies
Some enuious star do at your glory pine.*

Chloe. *Ye mightie powers, to whom these sacred groues
Right pleasing here. And Nymphes that haunt
this shade,*

Daphnis and Chloe.

*Enuie you not with wreake the hardye proues
That Nature selfe in Daphnis shape hath made.*

Daphnis. *Alas if Phœbus should the heat for-thinke
That once for loue in burning breast he bare
And mazed at thy fewter, gin to shrinke
From her to thee, then woe betide my share.*

Chloe. *Alas if Venus stealing to her springs
In mind her sweet Adonis to embrace
Thy curled locks should vew whose beautie stings
And thee for him admire, then woe my cace.*

Daphnis. *Excelling iewels, beare the choicest price
Things lesse in shewe, enuie alwaies the best :
Lesse Phœbe shines, when Tytan ginnes to rise
Where mightie force effects, there shrowds the
leaf.*

Chloe. *Vnmatched pearles, haue value still for showe
When best exceeds, who can denie the place
Though things be rated hie, yet this we knowe
It (needs) excels, whose weight hath highest grace,*

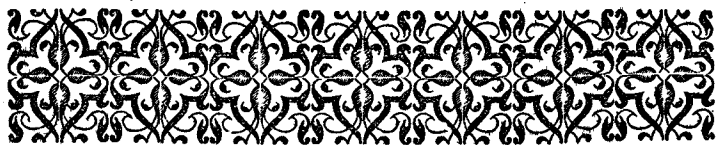
Daphnis. *Be honored then, thou Nimphe of all the flockes*

Chloe. *Be fairest thou of all that guide their heard*

Daphnis. *Let still thy name resound on hiest rockes*

Chloe. *And Chloe ne're be of thy chaunge afeard.*





THE SECOND BOOKE of the loues Pasto- *rall of Daphnis and Chloe.*

BY this time had the haruest season ripned and caried in all the corne, and the vintage began a pace to bee brought in hand, Bacchus feasted in his glorie fate enuironed with the vines and the *Bacchanals* of the youthful god were now to be celebrated. The people of *Mitelenē* each where prepared their vessels fitte and meet for this season, some beginning to haue in a readines their presses, others to wash their tunnes, some to make pots and panniers wherein to conuey the grapes, others to sharpe their hookes, sheares and knives wherewith to cut downe the stalkes, this man prepared pestles to bruse the grapes, they againe sealed hempe to be beaten wherewith to make creffet-light to continue burning for them, when the wine waxed readie for tunning. Daphnis and Chloe were not idle in these companies, who putting them-selves also forwardes to the common labour, were of all sortes of the people generallie eche where liked and commended. Hee for his part, carted the grapes in the panyers, and trode them in the troughes, afterwardes also tunned the newe wines, and

gave him felfe with trauell vnto euerie exercife. Shee likewife tricking her felfe neatlie, made fondrie things readie for the workemen, dreffed their meates, and prepared for them wines of the olde yeare paffed, and mingled with milke, and when fhee had fo done, then would fhe retourne againe to the vines, and from the braunches that fhe might eafelie attaine vnto, cut downe the grapes, for the vines of *Vignenoble* in *Mitilene*, doe all for the moft part growe alowe, or at the leaft wife neuer to hie, or fpredding to much on the trees, whereon the bonches pendaunt also are commonly fo weightie and great, and fpredding themfelves there-with into fuch length and breadth, as that a childe of foure or fue yeares olde, may almoft reach vnto them.

And as the custom is in thefe Bacchanales, when the grapes are in this fort gathered in, they call from all places of their viliages, their neighbours, as well men as women together to help in the vintage. According wher-vnto they being there affembled a wonder was it to fee the womanifh demeanors of the moft part of thofe goffips, what cenfures each of them gave of y^e yong fhepeheard Daphnis. They feemed eache of them to bee enamored on all his particularittes, fome of them hauing in choicest reconing his talke and feemely ftature, fome his youthfull countenances, not yet fullie growne vnto manly ripenes, others his abourne locks curled naturally in the forepartes and fides, and artificiallie kemed and treffed behinde, on his fhoulders, this againe had in eftimat his faire & goodly forehead, eies, & other feemlie proporcioned fewturs not to be defpifed, fhee looked on his legs ftraight and hie calued, that com-

mended his amiable fauours, beeing fuch as where-with the *Nymphes* them felves might not difdaine to bee acquainted. With thofe, his actiuitie was greatlye praifed, and by them againe his fkill in Muſique principallie extolled.

One amongſt the reſt vnpacient, as appeared of her feruent affection, running vpon a fudden to the baſhfull Shepheard, kiſſed ere hee was aware his delicate lippes, wherewith as one that had beene pricked or ſtong with a waſpe, the bluſhing youth angrie in his minde at the wrong to him tendred in his Chloes preſence, rubbed and roused his lippes, as if thereby he had ſuſtained ſome notable blemiſhe.

Nowe as the women fedde thus their gaſing eies vpon Daphnis, ſo likewise the men on the other ſide vpon the ſurpaſſing demeanours of Chloe grewe greatlye to bee amazed. Her geſtures to them appeared of ſo notable excellencie, as with the like whereof their groſſe conceiptes had feldome before beene inbred. The vnaccuſtomed gaſing of whom had caſt in her ſeemelie viſage, a vermillion more perfect, than reſted in the freſhe ſpringing roſe, wherewith the verie coloure of the fine and freſh garden lillie beeing conferred, a mixture ſo exquisite and deintie thereout aroſe, as that it ſeemed the pureſt and liuelie counterſet of a ſweet fauoured beautie, that might be, had taken harbour in hir countenance. They daunced oftentimes, and ſkipped about hir, as whilom did the *Satyres* in their madding paſtimes, full oftentimes wiſhed they themſelues to haue become as the ſheepe and tender lambes, the rather to be reſiant in the company of ſo ſeemely a ſheep-

heardesse, and often to be dallied with and touched in hir delicate hands, The inducements whereof, grewe vnto the feelie Chloe, so tedious, as before the feuerall vsages of the others had bene vnto Daphnis. Often wished they iointlye, that these vintages were once passed, and that their libertie (sequestred from those vnused societies) might returne to them again in haunting the valleis, as they were to-fore time accustomed, and that in steade of these fawning praises, they might once heare againe their mellodious Flutes in the fields amongst their flockes freshly to be founded.

After a fewe dayes nowe passed, and the vintage something spent, their wishes therewith began also to take effect, by means whereof Chloe in woonted guise ledde earelie in the morning her sheepe to the pastures: Daphnis also settled amongst his heards, as one that had a long time beene estranged from his delights, began with pleasure to haunt the downes, and sometimes with his goats to clime the steepest rockes. It was a world of liking vnto him, to ioine his pipe and tunes to her notes, sometimes also plaid she sweetly vppon his Flute, wherevnto, one while with his voice, an other while with his musike would Daphnis answere againe artificially. Then dooing their woonted obseruances to the *Nymphs*, they visited their caues, groues, and pleasant fountaines, and on their statues hung they many bunches of their fairest grapes: Chloe renewed againe their heads and tresses, with fresh herbs and floures, and dallieng afterwards together, as beeing returned to the place and resiaunce of all theyr happineffe, they entered into their woonted sheepeheardes pastimes.

Now as they were thus playieng, and spending the time togethers, there hapned into their company on a sudden, an auncient heardsman, his head and beard snowish white for age, but yet not altogether spent in yeares, who beeing clothed in the fashion of the oldest sheepeheards, saluted these darlings, and presented them with fundry fruits which he had brought thither in his budget. And resting himselfe vpon the soft turfe hard by their sides, beganne to enter wyth them into diuers discourfes. The yoong sheepeheard and his *Nymph* had pleasure to heare him, and with great attention gave heede to all the speeches, that by his auncient experience were deliuered, which hee perceiuing, the good old man continued with great good wil, & hauing ended the same, and they both woondring still what hee was, hee entered at the last with them into these termes following.

I am, my sonne (said he) the aged Philetas, which heretofore haue honoured these *Nymphs*, and haunts, with diuers and fundry ditties, and yet record I my Flute at this day, nothing worne from the ancient melodie, in the honour of the mightie Pan. Many stately heardees heeretofore haue I guided, and onely by the sound of my Pipe, to all thinges constrained, and to this ende came I nowe vnto you, to tell you what I haue seene, and what on your behalfe, hath by the mightie foueraigne of *Loue* beene deliuered vnto mee. There is no hill nor groue heereabouts that hath beene vnknowne vnto me, no valley that I haue not haunted, nor spring or fountaine, but I haue tasted, full ofte in my youth haue I reposed these decayed limmes vppon the sweetest grasse, and with pleasure haue I soong vpon

these hillockes our sheepeheardes merry layes and pastimes.

And nowe vnderstande yee, that I haue heere-by a very faire nurferye, which by mine owne handie exercise I haue sowed, planted, laboured, and trimmed, with all kinde of delicacies, euen sithence the uery time that (constrained by creeping age) I haue abstained any more to feed and watch my beasts, vpon these goodly plaines. Within my nurserie, there is nothing; that for the season of the yeare may be desired, but I haue it there seated. For the spring time, I haue roses, violets, flouedelis, hearbs, and other deuises of fundry sorts: for the summer, pearces, apples, cherries, plummes, berries, and fruites, of all kinde of pleasure. Now for this season of autumnne haue I also, grapes, figs, nuts, oranges, pomegranats, mirtles, and twentie other like pleasures. To this nurserie by reason of the scituation and delicacie, haue customably alwayes resorted diuers sortes of birdes, of the brauest kindes, flocking in troopes, both to feed and solace themselues, chanting on the branches and hedgerowes thereabout, their harmonious foundes, wherein the couert being very spacious and wide, by reason of the great number of trees, euery where growing, giueth vnto them the more scope and pleasure a great deale, whereby at will they might recreate themselues all together.

In three fundry places of this plotte, ariseth three principall fountaines, issuing from the most sweetest and holefome springs, watering with their ouer-flowing toppes, all ouer the gardens. The ground beeing so wide, and the trees so thicke, make the place seeme

a farre off as if it were a woode. Whilest warily I have daye by daye attended my fruites, and with great pleasure hearkened after the sound of these gentle birdes beholde, for a great space together ech day about noone, I haue perceiued tripping in the shade, vnder my mirtle trees, & pomegranats, a faire yong boy, holding in ech hand pomegranats and mirts. His shape white as the colour of milke, an other time red as the glowing fire, his skinne pure, neate, and cleane, as if euen now he were come foorth of some pleasant riuer, naked is he alwayes in shew, and euer alone, and without company : him seemeth to have great felicitie, in gathering my floures, my fruits, and my berries, and that doth he so freely and so carelesse of checke or controlment, as if the plot were his owne, and not belonging at all to anye other but himselfe, which hauing often perceiued, I indeuored manie times to runne vnto him, fearing least in his tripping and skipping vp and downe, he might happen to breake my mirtle twigs or pomegranat branches, but not for this could I euer so muche as once reach neere vnto him, so nimble is he in his flight, and therewithall so swift, and beeing so escaped, then cooleth hee himselfe couertly, shrowding vnder the rosiers, and sometymes vnder the broad spreading poppies, no otherwise than if it were some preatie flieng partridge.

Many times haue I coursed after the yoong sucking kiddes, and often folowed after my tender calues, but this than those seemeth a farre more contrarye pastance, for doe what I coulede, I might neuer attain vnto him, no, when sometimes hee hath almost seemed to be under my

handes. Wherefore, seeing that no pursute auailed, and considering, that by reason of mine age I became wearie, and fainted, I leaned once on my staffe, watching alwayes his goings, that still I might keepe him in sight, and the tripping lad, drawing something neere mee, I began to reason with him after my manner, and demaunded therevpon, what neighbourhoode he had vnto us, and vpon what occasion hee tooke vpon him in such manner to enter my nurserie and garden, and without leaue or other demaunde, in sorte as hee did to gather my floures and fruites, wherevnto he answered me nothing, but approaching something more neere vnto me, he sweetely beganne for to smile, and daintily seemed for to sporte at mee, casting with his delicate handes, the mirtle berries on my face and breast. What operation the same might by nature haue receiued I knowe not, but with the soft touching blowes, I felt my senses and minde immediately towards him to be mollified, neither could I afterwardes for my life, so much as seeme angrie.

Being thus calmed of all mine eager pursute against hym, I conuerted therevpon my collour to intreaty, gently praying that vpon assurance, and without any feare or doubt at all hee woulde come vnto me, swearing by my *Mirts* and all my pleasant fruits and nurseries, that with as much good wil as might be, I would let him go againe, and besides of my mirtle berries, and fairest pomgranats would giue vnto him also the best choice and plenty, and suffer him at all times after when hee listed, to gather both floures and fruites at his pleasure, onely that for all these courtesies and offers, he would permit me at his daintie cheekes to haue but one sole kisse. Herevpon the

gentle lad beganne to laugh right hartily and apafe, and with a gay and pleafant cheere, filled with all kinde of delight that might be, hee tendred vnto my hearing a found fo sweete, amiable, and well pleafing, as there is no nightingale, thrush, or other kinde of bird whatfoeuer, that haunteth either woods or hedge-rows, that euer gaue foorth the like, or carried in hir tunes, so delightfull a melodie, and in the deliuey thereof thus he faide vnto me.

It can not, nor fhall (Philetas) bee vnto me a paine to kiffe thee, for that of mine owne inflinct, and proper condition, the amiable custome thereof, is giuen to delight mee, and more estimate and pleasure haue I therein, then there is desire in thee to recouer thy youth and wonted paffed fportes, wherein thou haft bene conuerfant, againe. But take heede that what herein thou demaundest of me, retourne not in the end to thine own hurt and damage, as a thing altogether vnfit and difagreing to thy present age. For that I can assure thee, that notwithstanding thine auntient estate, wherein thou thinkest thy selfe to be vtterly freed, is but in the least fort that might be my lippes should touch thee, thou shouldest yet as hotelie beroile in desire, and couet to followe me, as anie others. Nowe is my flight so great, as there is neither Egle, Falcon, nor other foule whatfoeuer, be their winges neuer so swifte, that can ouertake me.

I am not as thou deemest, a childe, albeit in my shape there is at all no other appearance, but for my offspring am more antient then olde Saturne, or anie auncientrie it selfe. When thou Philetas wast here a young-man, and in the flowre and prime of thy youth and iolitie, when

thou feddest thy heardees in these marishes, then and long before that, did I knowe thee. Thy playing here on these hillockes and plaines, whereon thou often foundest vnto the hilles and rockes thy wonted tunes, are not to me vnknownen. Neither thy faire Amarillis on whose youthfull beawties, thy amours waxed then so feruent, and notwithstanding nor shee, nor thou could euer perceiue mee, yet was I still in the midst of your loues, neere, and euermore here and there about you. By me Philetas thou enioyedst her as thine owne, by meanes whereof thou hast obtained many children, who as thy selfe are at this instant growen vp to be good heardsmen and labourers. So nowe haue I also in like charge two impes of the same kinde, sacred from their infancie to the *Nymphes*, and honouring in their shepheard habits, both the pastures and downs, Daphnis and Chloe, derlings vnto bewties selfe, and vnto whose affections both Pan and Satires become charie. Hauing this morning brought them together vnto the downes, I entred immediately for my disport into thy nourserie, culling as thou seest, thy fruites flowres and trees, which thou by thy fruitfull labour hast there planted, and washing my shape in thy fountaines, doe solace my selfe round about the same, which is the cause Philetas, why all they plantes and herbes do grow with so great successe, and are in their prime so faire and seemely to shewe, for that by the selfe same spring wherein my louing limmes are bathed, thy flowres and plants be watered.

For prooffe of this, behold thy trees, and al thy nourserie ouer, round about, and see if by reason of my passage, sport or dalliance there-on, any one iote be broken

or perished, the fruites any thing spoiled, or either stalke or herbe, so much as by any of my steps spoiled, or thy fountaines troubled, and then repute thereby thine owne happineffe, who only among all others of thine age, hast the daily successe and fruition of my wished companies. He had no foner deliuered vnto me these speeches, but fluttering forthwith ouer my *Mirtes*, no otherwise then if it had bin some pretie plesant redbrest, he perched from twig to twig through & besides the green leaues, and in the end mounting to the verie toppe of the tree. I there perceiued his bowe, his arrowes, his quier and winges at his backe, in the beholding and admiring whereof, he suddenly vanished away, and I beheld him no more. If now my white heares and aged experience, may giue testimonie of any accident, or that my iudgement thereby may be auailable in ought, then dare I assure vnto you both, that you be chaire vnto *Loue*, and that the respectes and speciall disposition of your actions are wholie deuoted vnto his godhead. Daphnis and Chloe giuing heede to this sage conclusion of the auntient Philetas, conceiued as great felicitie therein, as if he had reported vnto them a matter importing a mightie kingdome, vpon which occasion they began earnestly to demaunde of him, what maner of thing it might be, that so was termed and called by the name of *Loue*, if it were an infante, a birde, or what other thing els that might be conceiued, and what was the power and force, and in what manner it swaied. Wherevpon old Philetas answered them againe. *Loue*, said he, is a God, young, faire, and beautifull to beholde, fethered also with wings, by reason whereof his apparance is soden, and taketh pleasure to be conuersant with

young folkes, he feareth fauours, & maketh the hearts of men to flie as it were with winges, his powre is mightier than that of Jupiter, hee ruleth ouer the Elements and ftarres, & ouer thofe alfo who are gods as him felfe. Your felues have not fo great foueraigntie ouer your flocks, as he hath powre ouer the world. The flowres herbes and trees, are the labours of *Loue*, by him the waters coole, and the windes doe blowe. I haue feene in the verie beaftes and birds alfo his powre to have greatly fwaied. I my felfe fome-times being young, loued the faire and fresh *Amarillis*, in which time of the continuance and feruencie of mine affection, my feeding and appetite was taken away, I cared neither to drinke nor eate, nor was capeable of any eafe or quiet, melancholie and fadnes miniftered my pleasure, my heart panted in the dailie imagination of her whom I loued, fometimes feemed I to be in a traunce, an other time as one that were beaten or tormented in his ioyntes. Uerie flames as I thought, were kindled within me, for the ftanching whereof, I often caft my felfe into the riuers, and called often-times the mightie *Pan* to releue me, as he that once had beene amorous him felfe of the faire *Pithys*, and therefore was not vnexperienced of fuch louely paffions. I often thanked the *Nymphe* *Echo*, in that beeing in the woods, fhee fondrie times would repeate, the name of fweete *Amarillis* after me. In fo much as perceiuing my felfe manie wayes to be perplexed, I neuer could finde anie remedie whereby to leffen the vehement and ardent flames that fretted within me, faue onely the laft and finall conclusion of all manner of affection, which was the fole and onely linke whereby enchained each to

other, my long beloued Amarillis did. at the last embrace me. In the enioying whereof I founde that kisses gaue ease to sighes, liking to longing, and bedding eache with other after mariage concluded, the some of all our determined affection.

Philetas hauing thus debated with these feelie louers leuing (by discription of him selfe) within them, a plaine and euident discouerie of their owne knowne dispositions, and continued griefes, departed at the last vnto his dwelling. Vpon all which speaches, Daphnis for his part was not vnmindefull, but finding in him selfe, a perfect patterne of all that by Philetas was before descourfed vpon, he founde himselfe nowe in greater distresse then before, for that *Loue* had long since alreadye begon to touch him to the quicke, wherefore seeing by all similitudes of comparing him selfe with the discourse vttered by Philetas betweene him & his Amarillis, that the passion he sustained, was only by *Loue*, and that to the quenching and satisfaction thereof belonged, that eche of them might freely and solely inioye eache other, hee began now to studie by all meanes possible how & in what sort he might best endeouour to compasse the same. And hearing that *Loue* was a God, and remembring there-withall that the like of the same shape and proportion which Philetas had to them described, appeared to their parents in a vision, at such time as by expresse direction both hee and Chloe were committed to their cattell keeping, hee began in minde, with humble obseruance to reuerence him. But for asmuch as the extremities reported by Philetas to be continued in his loue, had bred in Daphnis more perfeuerance than the

euent also therein deliuered, could by anie coniecture of his owne, succeed to good and present end, the Shepheheard vexed with his auncient passion (renued by a freshe conceipt of an other imagination) brake into this complaint, which as a testimony to Pan and the other *Nymph*, of his vniolable meaning, hee referued at one time or other in some of the trees thereabouts to be engrauen.

*To loue alas, what may I call this loue?
This vnouth loue, this passion wondrous straunge,
A mischiefe deadlie, such as for to proue
My heart would shunne, if powre I had to chaunge.*

*To chaunge said I? recant againe that sould
Recant I must, recant it shall indeed
Sith in my heart so many things abound
As yeelds desert ow here my fancies speede.*

*Sweete is the lure that feeds my gazing eies
Sweete be the lookes, that whet my hot desire
Sweete is the harbour where my quiet lies
But to vnsweete, the meanes for to aspire.*

*Yet must I loue? I must, and so I doe.
Suppose it hard the thing whereat I reach
Who doubtles but pearles are for the best to wooe
And greatest mindes to highest actions stretch.*

*Be witnes yet (my flockes) of all my paine
And sacred groues that knowe my iust complaint
Let aie my loue within this barke remaine
Whom harmefull force haue neuer power to taint.*

Concruing in this folitary fantasie the lode-starre of his happineffe, who for a little time after the departure of Philetas, had wandered doune to the riuers, approaching apafe, the uery apparance of whome was as the comfortable Sunne in the Spring time, casting his radiant beames for stirring vp and quickening of all earthly creatures. Their entermeeting together was not without the accustomed pleasure and torments, the mixture whereof, neither grewe altogether exempted from the danger of one other particular most strange kinde of accident, and thus fell out the matter.

There was a company of rich and wealthy youths of the towne of Metelene, who intending to take a little pleasure on the water, coasted in a calme sea, as it happened from the territorie of their owne citie, down along the coast of Metelene, the bourneffe whereof, made the passage the more pleasaunt, in that the same is curiously decked with faire and most excelent buildings. These yong men, passing along as they did, by the Island side, landed in diuers places at their pleasure, not offering violence or hurt to any thing, but quietly still tooke the delight they came for, and departed. They fished, angled, and fowled, with ginnes, nettes, and hookes at their pleasure, and the country being fertile of it selfe, they not onely fatisfied their delight with present pastime, but filled also the table the better with good vittelles. And forsomuch as their intendment was onely to be merrye abroad, they resolued to fasten their boat for one night, with their corde vpon the sea side, and there continue themselves in a towne hard by vppon the side of the Island.

It chanced that the vintage, not yet being fully gathered in, the laborers working in the night as well as by day, one of them by occasion, had to use a strong corde, which for that he had none of his owne, he went to the coast hard by, and tooke the corde wherewith the boat was fastned. These youths in the morning, seeing the hazard of their boat, being so at libertie, made earnest inquirie of the wrong doone, but the party that did it could not be found: wherefore chiding with their host alittle for the iniurie, they retired backe againe into their vessell, and hauing coursed vp along the coast about two leagues and more, they came at the last on that parte of the countrie where Daphnis and Chloe pastured their heards together. And for that the soile on that side the coast was altogither large and plaine, almost without any couert, they determined to land there againe, and to haue a course or otherwise to hunt, with their dogges or houndes, if so they might be suffred. For which cause they alighting altogither from their boat, drew the same as neere to the shore as coulde be, and cutting downe the braunches from a greene ozier standing hard by, they wreathed the strongest of them that they coulde bend, and therewith fastned their boat safe enough (as they did thinke) to the land.

Being now on the plaines furnished with their dogs, hounds, and other necessaries, they began to place their toiles, on those sides and places that to them seemed conuenient and necessarie, but their dogges coursing very euill, ranne here and there uerye disordered, insomuch, as leauing the game, they ranne into the middest of the heards of Daphnis and Chloe, and their continually

baying at their very heeles, fraied so much the goats and sheep, that all of them beganne therevppon to be immediately scattered, whereof the most part of the goats turning directly vpon the sea coasts, Daphnis ranne after the one part of them, and Chloe after the other.

The goats there continuing, and hauing neither bush or ought else to browze vppon, got them to the oziaz wreath, with whiche the boat was fastned, and browsing two or three of them vpon it, quickly riued the same in sunder, whereby the boat being loosed, floted, by reason of the violence of the waues, immediately vppon the seas. The Methiniens misliking their sporte, and drawing downe vnto the coast, missed the boat, and enraged deeply by reason that with such misaduenture, the same, by tempest was thus vehemently carried, had no other reuenge, but altogether fell vpon the poore and solitarie Daphnis. Nowe had the sheepeheard no meane to make any resistance against a multitude, but defending himselfe as hee coulde, he kepte them backe, till he had cried and called for more aid. Wherevpon Lamon and Dryas, olde Philetas and others a number, that were nereft about them, came forth, and desirous to knowe the cause of the grieve of the Methiniens, they declared, as before you haue heard, that beeing at their sporte, and hauing fastned their boat with a strong oziaz band, the goaets of Daphnis by their euill attendaunce and keeping had browzed the same in sunder, wherein their apparell, money, iewelless, and diuers kindes of prouision being, in the same by misaduenture of the looseneffe and tempest was vtterly lost.

The whole fault and accusation hereof, they vtterly laid

to Daphnis, and for sentence therein they were content to bee adiudged by Philetas. Daphnis, hee contrary-wife pleaded for himfelfe, that in keeping his goates there a long time together they neuer did spoile or offence to any man, but that the badnes of their hounds, & their owne vnskilful hunting driuing themfelues amongest his heards, made them to take the fea-coaft, where whileft he was gathering the greateft number together, two of them lay browsing vppon the greene oziar without his knowledge. Philetas hauing heard both allegations, freed Daphnis fro hurt, and imputed the whole fault as it was to the Methiniens, the yong men enraged herewith, beganne to stand vpon force, and anfweread, that either they woulde haue Daphnis as flauie for the trespaffe, or other-wife be there recompenced their loffes.

Here-vppon enfued on all fides a great hurlie-burlie, and the *Metilins* drawing in ftill to their aides, the *Methiniens* were quite beaten out with their loffes and difcomfited. Being returned home to their Cittie, they enforced marueilouflic to their rulers, the wrongs receiued by the *Metelians*, not onely affirming, that they had beat them, but ftoutly alfo and vntruely inferted, that they had robbed and taken their goods from them. The *Methiniens* conceiuing greate difpite heereof in fuche forte to haue their citzens vfed, and they alfo defcended of their moft nobleft parentage and houfes, denounced immediatlie war in open fiede againft the *Metelenians* for the reuengement of thefe wrongs, but fent them no word at all of this their fpeedie intendment. For the accomplifhment of this exploit, they gaue charge and direction to their Captaine onely for the arming and furniture of 12. gallies,

commaunding him with the strength thereof, to enter the fields and territories of the *Metelenians*, and without all pitie to forage, waft, and spoile them of all they could get. And farther strength then this they thought not meet at this present to send, winter drawing on as it did, and therefore the lesse meet to trust a greater flote on the sea, than those which were in such maner by them prepared already.

The captain slackt no time, but furnished with all things necessarie, coasted that part of the countrie of the *Metelene*, which altogether bordered vpon the sea, and on that side of the land next vnto them, foraged and wasted all the countrie ouer, carryeng away diuers and fundrye booties and praies, as well of cattel, corne, wine, and a great multitude besides of prisioners, all for the most parte laborers, and such as at that instant holpe in wyth the vintage. This doone, hee proceeded further, and foraged also al along the plaines, where Daphnis and Chloe maintained their pastures, and they being there in like maner, as the others vnprouided of any risistance, they tooke and did what they would on the borders. Daphnis was not as then with his heard, but trauelled a little way to gather greene boughs for his yoong and tender kids to browse vpon, & seeing a far off the great concourse & formost entrance of his enimies, crept into the hollownesse of a certaine crooked passage vnder a rocke, and there hid himselfe. Chloe was then a keeping the flockes, who no sooner perceiuing the bruite and outrage alreadie begun, tooke hir to flight, & thinking to saue hir selfe by swiftnes, got into the caue of the *Nymphs*. But the foragers hauing quicke sight of hir, followed the tract so neere, as

they pursued hir euen hard to the very caue. There seeing no other remedy, she fell flat vnto the fouldiours, & prayeng them for the reuerence and regarde due vnto the *Nymphs*, that would tender no hurt, neither to hirselfe nor to any of hir beasts. But this petition of hers preuailed not, for the Methinian soldiours after many villanies and dispites, doone and vttered in derision of the Images, led both hir and hir beasts away as a spoile, chasing and driuing both hir and them before them, in most cruel manner, and without any pitie or compassion. And seeing nowe that they had fully laden their gallories, with all kind of spoiles and booties of euery sort, they ceased to tyre themselues any further: but fearing the vncertaintie of the winter weather, besides the hazard of meetings with any enimies, they desired now none other, but in safetie to return home to their owne houses, and finding the weather fortable to their purpose, they laid strength to their ores, and made way abroad, the season being so calme, as there was not so much as one puffle of winde wherewith to resist them.

When all the harrieng of this great spoile and brute was at the last appeased, Daphnis sorted himselfe out of his hollowe chine, and came againe into the plaine, where he lost their heards when hee went a feeding, and finding there neither goates nor sheepe, nor any newes at all either of them or of Chloe, but onelie the emptie fieldes and plaines a lone without anye other creature or companye, and the flute whereon the *Nymph* sweetlye was wont to sound, cast downe and lying on the ground, his heart sweltered within him by exceeding forrowe, inso-much as hee was not scarce able to stand, but lykelie

foorth-with to haue swooned, and shedding foorth abound-
aunce of teares, so great was his griefe, as hee could not
chuse but crie out vppon Chloe, and that also right biterlie.
First ranne hee to the foot of a hie and umbragious rocke,
whereon customablie they both were woont to sit and
talke togethers, and not hearing any newes of Chloe there-
abouts, he then trudged as fast as hee could downe to the
sea coasts, and there not finding her, he last of all returned
to the caue of the *Nymphs*, whether him seemed, at the
first incursion of these souldiers shee made haste to flie, and
casting him selfe downe prostrate there, at the feete of the
Images, hee entred into these or the uery like complaintes
deliuered in verst before them.

*What griefe alas, what hell vnto my woes?
What sorrow may exceede my soule mishap?
What more excesse than mischief where it flowes?
Or deepe dispaire that all my woes dooth wrap?
Vnhappy downes, what ailed wicked spight
To reauue from you and me, our sweete delight.*

*My tender kiddes if ere your louing skips
You beare in minde, and on this pleasant dale
How manie times your young delightfull trips
Haue Daphnis mo'ud to mourne his bitter bale
Then for his sake that whilom was your guide
Yeeld foorth your plaints, and griefes to you betide.*

*Ye mournefull flockes dispersed where ye goe
To vnouth pastures, yeeld my drearie tunes
Lamenting teares, and sighings full of woe*

Daphnis and Chloe.

*Wherein my thoughts for Chloes loue consumes
 Let be your foode, and your tender walkes
 Conceiue the sorrowe that my pleasure balkes*

*Returne to me your stately heards. Returne
 My heart, my ioye, my comfort and my care.
 My blisfull Chloe once againe returne.
 Ye sacred Nymphes, or death for me prepare
 Seale vp your springs, and praise in secret lie
 If Chloes rape doe cause her Daphnis die.*

Infinite were the complaints that the seemely shepheard made in the Caue, missing the sweetened societie of his chiefest dearling. One while exclaimed he, on the hilles, the dales, the springs, the groues and broad stretched shades, eache one of which he inuited to lament the losse of her, whose presence he adiudged vnto them as to him selfe to haue beene the greatest comfort.

Then conuerting himselfe again to the *Statues* in the caue. O vngratefull goddeffes said he, that haue so suffered her, who honored your being, with so many sweet regards, to be thus rauished betweene your hands. O negligent of her whome committed to your charge being an infant, you would thus suffer to become a praie to so vile and wicked persons. Why shewed you not your mightie powers in so manifest contempt done vnto your Images, your *Statues*, and these springs? what bootied mee in all the time hitherto that I haue guarded my heards vpon these downes, in which neuer the wolfe could so much as bereaue me of one of my kiddes, when now at one instant the enemies haue carried away the

whole flockes. Alas Chloe hearest thou the like paine of thy feelie Daphnis, being nowe estraunged from me by forreine rouers? or remembreth thou at all these fields, these valleies, these *Nymphes*, or him that waileth for the nowe, in this most vnfortunate state? Oh if the sound of my lamentations may any waies be caried to those landes and seas wherein thou art (alas to farre from me cooped) pittie yet his distresse, who desperate of all other comfort than that which hee folie expecteth in thy happie presence, sigheth and euermore longeth after thee. O *Goddess* and *Nymphes*, to whom these woods and walkes haue at any time bin charie, reuenge the wrong done vnto those who have honored you, and let not my infortunate heardees and fairest bewty of my deere Chloe become an honor to that their cruell conquest.

Hauing run himselfe a great while into these & such likewofull remembrances, (as it often happeneth vnto minds furcharged with too extreme forrowes) a broken slumber surprised at last his restles fantasies. And lying before the statues of the *Nymphs* in such kind of *Extasie*, there appeared to him in a vision, thre women seming by their port to haue bin *godeesses*, their attire altogether Nimphlike, their countenances freyght with manifest pleasures, who yelding vnto him fondrie and most amiable graces, appeared to put forward to his reliefe many occasions of comfort, Afterwardes the most excellent as well in stature port and bewty of them all, casting vpon the forlone shepheard, her amiable gestures, said vnto him: Cease shepheard, thy plaintes and incessant lamentations, and henceforth be recomforted, assuring thy selfe that thy Chloe is, and shall continue in fauetie. The *Nymph* is

our charge, to whom her yeares and education haue bin committed from her formast cradle, and being left an infant in this caue, we haue purueied hetherto for her, and so will continue to haue speciall conceit & respect towards her. Thinke not Daphnis that she is the daughter of Dryas, or borne in this village as thou hast supposed, or that this estate and calling wherein shee now is, befitteth her place and parentage. But know that in keeping her flocks here, & doing vnto vs obseruances, we haue sufficiently laid down and prouided what shall become of her, and to what ende remaineth both your fortunes. She is not, nor shalbe lead away prisoner to Methimne, nor shall as thou doubttest become any part or parcell of their spoyle. To assure thee the better whereof, knowe that we haue made meanes vnto the god Pan, who resideth here-about this large Pine, to become fauourable and aiding to our purpose, for that his power is more pliable, and better exercised then ours in feates of warre. He is euen nowe parted from vs, and gone forwardes at our requestes in the cause, intending to become a daungerous enemy to the Methimnians. Wherefore be of good courage, and rayse thy selfe from this solitarie Caue, goe home to thy fostering parentes Lamon and Mirtale, and shew thy-selfe vnto them for their better comfort, who supposing thee with Chloe to be taken, and spoyled in this hurlie burlie, haue serched and forrowefullie sought the round about these pastures. Thy Chloe, or euer the faire *Arora* next, shal haue quite vailed of her purple couer powdered with glimpfing stars, together with both your flocks, whole safe and entier, shalbe here againe returned vnto thee. Such is

the pleasure of the *Nymphs*, that haue endeouored to perfourme this with such speede, in demonstration of the loue and care they haue of thee.

Daphnis, ascertained in his imaginations of the truth of this vision, awooke, and weeping as much for ioy, as hee did erst for sorrow, made his deuotions before the *Nymphes*, and there vowed that if according to their promise his Chloe, and flocks vnblemished were returned, he would then sacrifice to the one of his fattest kids. And running frō thence incontinent, towards the image of the God PAN, who appearing vnderneath the stately *Pine*, had the feete of a goate, and two hornes on his head, and helde in one of his handes a flute, and in the other a young kidde, leaping as it were and skipping about him, he also made his prayers to him, to become forward in the purpose, promising in like sort vnto him one of his hieft and stateliest goates. The euening drawing on, he tooke vp the twigges and small bowes which hee had gathered for his goates, and departed home to Lamon, who glad to see him, contrarie to expectation to be returned in sauetie, reioyced with his wife Mirtale.

By this time now the captaine of the Methimenians, hauing long traueiled on the seas in his way homewards, and laden with great spoiles, and finding his people also to bee some-thing ouerweried, thought to take a harbor hard by, and there a while with victuals and some rest to refresh them. And finding at the last a place conuenient did there cast ankers, and gaue them to all maner of sport that might be delight to them, as those that besides the rich bootie they had taken, had no want of wine or other delicate viandes, that the Islande whence they

came, could any waies afforde vnto them. And carelesse as they were of all things, freed and secure of foes or anie other hazard, it seemed at night in the middest of their banqueting, that all the land about them was on fire, and a fodaine noise arose in their hearing as of a great fleete, and armed nauie for the seas, approching towards them. The sound whereof and dreadfull sight, made some of the to crie *Arme Arme*, and others to gather together their companies, & weapons. One thought his fellowe next him was hurt, an other feared the shot that he heard ratling in his eares, this man thought his companion slaine hard by his side, an other seemed to stumble on dead carcasses. In briefe, the hurrie and tumult was so wonderfull and straunge, as they almost were at their wittes endes.

This great afraie continued in such fort as you haue heard all the night long, and that in so terrible manner as that they uehementlie wished for the daie, hoping in the appearing thereof to be relieued. But yet their rest grewe not by the mornings shewe as was expected, but rather the light thereof discouered vnto them farre more fearefull and straunge effectes, for the goates and kiddes of Daphnis were all wreathed and enuironed about their hornes with vine-leaues and grapes, their weathers, sheepe, and lambes, howled as woolves, vpon diuers of their heads were garlands of pine trees. The seas also them-selues were not void of these wonderfull shewes, for when they that ruled the oares went about to stirre them, they shiuered all in fitters. When they went about to hoysse vpp their ankers They cleaued fast to the seas.

The dolphins tumbling about their vessells, bounfed them so hard, that they were ready to fall in sunder, and themfelues to be drowned in the seas. A dreadful noise was heard from the rocks, not as the sound of any naturall trumpets, but far more shril and hideous, which shewed an onfet to be giuen vppon them by some waighty armies. Whereof the Methimnians being in exceeding dread, hurled altogether to their weapons, supposing, that the enemies from whome they had rest that spoile, had come vppon them on a sudden, without giuing them respect to gather their weapons.

By the conceit hereof may easily be gathered, howe Pan the mightie sheepeheard ioining with the *Nymphes*, became aiding to their petitions, and that exercising vpon these cruell rousers, the power of a god, hee deliuered vnto their knowledge, how the mighty powers were not for some cause or other pleased with those their spoiles and robberies. But the occasion by these Methimnians could not be diuined, for that they could not imagine themfelues to haue rest away any thing sacred either to Pan or any other of the *Nymphs*. And beeing as they were in this muse, about the middest of the day, the captaine of their galleies (not without expresse diuine prouidence) was caste in a deepe and heauie slumber. And as he lay sleeping in his cabine, to the great amaze of all the company, considering those tumules, Pan himself in a vision stodee right before him, and beeing as hee was in the shape vnder the Pine before described, he vsed vnto him these or the like speeches following.

O cruell and mischievous sacrelegers, howe haue you dared with so great and vncontrolled boldnes, in armes

and shewe of war, to enter thus cruelly vppon my haunts and pastures, deare vnto me alone, as wherevpon repossesseth my speciall delights, why haue you rauished from me my flockes and heards, my cattell and beeuies, and so thereby dishonoured my walkes and valleis, they resting as parcell of my charge, and vnder my sole protection: And not contented herewith haue most contemptuously, and in greatest despite that might be of the *Nymphes* and of mee, who haue seene it with our own eies, caried away the faire sheepeheardesse Chloe, euen whē she remained in the caue, as committed to their patronage and charge. I heere protest and denounce vnto you, as I am the god Pan, and as the liuely flockes and heards, are vnto me of sacred pleasure, that no one of you shall euer see Methimne againe, if you do but so much as make meane to passe forwards with this pillage. Nor shal you escape the wreake of those hideous foundes that you haue heard, without leauing so much as one of you aliue, but that the sea it selfe shall soake you vppe, and your carcasses become a foode vnto the fishes: Render therefore backe againe vnto the *Nymphs* their Chloe, and to me the flockes and heards you haue taken, and set them immediately on land, that I may conduct them backe againe into their haunts and pastures, so dooing, I may remit the residue of the wrong, and suffer you in fastie to returne againe into your countries.

The Captaine whose name was Briaxia, beeing awaked of this vision, grewe into greater feare and amaze of this heauye charge and speeches. And calling together his fouldiors and companies, he caused present serch to be made for Chloe throughtout all the galleis, among their

number of prisoners, and shee being found with a chapelet of the Pine tree leaues vppon her head, hee declared vnto them the expresse commaundement and direction of the god: which doone, they all by one consent set hir aland. Chloe was no sooner parted out of the vessell where shee was, but they heard from the hie rockes a sound againe, but nothing dreadfull as the other, but rather much sweete, melodious, and pleasing, such as the most cunning shepheards vse before their flockes and heards, leading them vnto their pastures. At the noise whereof the goates, kiddes, and sheepe together with their tender lambes, issued ouer the planks, without feare or any regard at all of euil, skipping and leaping about Chloe, as if they seemed to have iointly with hir reioiced at their present deliuerance. But the other heards and flockes with them did not so, saue onely these, to whome it seemed, appertained the founde from the rocke, where-with they alone were called. This shewed vnto the beholders a great wonder which made them fearefully to regard the power and puissance of the mightie Pan. An other thing as strange also as this was shewed vnto them, for that the sheepe and goats of Chloe led by the onely musike, without shew of any person at all that conducted them, followed on the pastures, and fedde together as they went, as if they had been therevnto guided.

It was now about the time that the heardsmen after the middest of the day passed, did accustome to driue their beastes and flockes to be pastured, when Daphnis a far off from the top of a hie mount watching the time of his delightfome Chloes appearance, perceiued hir comming with their heards. Wherevpon descending with all haste

possible into the plaines, with intent to meete hir, he called and cried with loud voice. O sacred *Nymphs*, O honoured and gentle Pan, and without beeing able to speake the rest, he ran with maine force vnto Chloe, and embracing hir fast in his armes, grew so vehemently surpris'd with the thoght, that he had no power to vnloose himselfe againe, so great and exceeding was the ioy whereinto he was whelmed, by the suddē and long looked for sight of her desired prefence. But Chloe during this long embracement, so louingly chased his spirites as that she quickly recouered his furcharged conceits againe. And then recounting together this long seeming time of their short disseuerance, impatient each one at the rehearfall of the others euilles, they got them to the vmbragious rocke, wherein erst they were accustomed with great pleasure to be recreated.

There being set, it is not like but he with great desire ferched of her the manner of her bereauing, her vsing and entertainment during all her absence, the summe and effect whereof she gently recompted vnto him, not forgetting there-withall the hazards and daungers that for her sake they were in, and finally, howe that by the gentle conduction of Pan, shee thitherto had beene garded and deliuered, whereat the youthfull sheepeheard wondering, and knowing howe mightily his prayers had wrought in the eares of the *Nymphs*, he likewise vnfolded to her his fortune for his part reckoned vnto her his griefes, his ferch, lamentation, and all things that euer he had heard or seene in her absence.

Now when they had thus ech to other recounted their griefes and cares, and seemed both of them to be well

contented and eased of their ill happes, they then deuised of these their ioyfull meetings, to send word to Lamon and Dryas : and onely to make preparation thence-forth for their promised sacrifices. Daphnis hauing perfourmed what he would or desired herein, the antient heardsmen were by this time come, wherefore they deuised immediately to go forward to their sacrifices. Daphnis for him selfe first wreathing the yong hornes of one of his fattest kiddes, with broad vine leaues, in sort as at the appearaunce of Pan to the captaine Braxia, they were decked in the galleis, he brought the same before the caue of the *Nymphs*, and there slaying the kidde, did flea off the skinne, and sprinckling wine and milke thereon, hung it vppe before the *Nymphs* for a memoriall, then banquetted they with the fleshe by themselues, and with manie praises and notable ditties framed, in their sweete remembrances, praied all together the *Nymphs* to become vnto them for euermore fauourable and gracious.

But the next day approching vnto them with a nouell pastime, brought also a new kinde of obseruance vnto them, the maner whereof they wholie dedicated to Pan, in whose honor til this time, neither Chloe nor Daphnis had euer employed any seruice. To this action also were abiding and assisting both Lamon and Dryas, Daphnis thinking no rewarde sufficient to him that had done him so great a benefit, as not only to restore vnto him againe his heards, whole and sounde, which vtterly els had miscaried, but also to bring vnto his bosome again his Deere Chloe, which of all other things earthly, he most obserued, tooke forth of his heard the goodliest and fairest of all his goates, amongst the which he choose the greatest and

most principall bucke, him decking with wreathed bowes of the goodliest Pine, and al bedewing his forehead and hornes with newe wine, & the milke of one of his speckled goates, he began to make ready his sacrifice.

To this newe obseruance doone to the god of sheepe-herdes, came also the good old man Philetas, and with him his yongest sonne *Syternus*, and filling his lap with bunches picked of the finest and most deintie grapes, fruits straunge and delicate for that season, *Mirtle* bowes, and pomegranats yet hanging vpon the branches, and enuironed with their greene leaues, hee approched the Image of *Pan*, and honoring the same with these fundrie presentes awayted the rest that should bee doone and perfourmed by *Daphnis*.

Before the pinetree where stode the image of *Pan*, compassed as it were in a tabernacle, there was an alter pastorall made of a great square stone, fit and proportioned in auntient time to the shepheards god, whereon the oldest shepheardes and greatest heard keepers, were wont for the fauetie of them and their heards yearly to performe diuers offerings and banquets, the recordation whereof, brought good *Philetas* to this pastauce.

Thither *Daphnis* hauing brought his gift, killed the same besides that stone, and taking off the skinne with head, hornes, and feete, hanging still about it, fastned the same to diuers braunches of the *Pine*, and hong it ouer the image of *Pan*, then causing the flesh thereof in diuerse sortes to bee dressed, they spread their clothes on the stone, and there-with first of all began to furnish their banquet. Then tooke *Philetas* in the honour of *Pan*

and Bacchus, a great goblet of wine and milke togethers and dronke thereof as much as hee woulde, and gaue it afterwarde to Daphnis.

During all this feast, appointed to the memoriall of this seemly shepheardeffe, the antient heardsmen and sheepheards, when they had well dronke and vitled themselues together, took great delight to recorde amongst them, each to other their trauels passed, then beganne they to reckon the sports and pastimes of their yong yeares, their feeding of flockes, and keeping of cattell togethers, their prizes wonne by diuers kindes of actiuities, theyr shepheards loues, their laies, their many and hard kinde of aduentures to compasse their likings: and finally, out of all these, how many dangers and threatned perilles, aswell by theeues, as otherwise, both by land and sea they had escaped. One of them vaunted himselfe in his youth to haue killed a mightie wolfe, an other, that with ginnes and trappes he had beene the destruction of fundry rauening wild beafts, this man declared how well & thriftily he had kept his cattell, only aged Philetas, forgetting these long passed memories, recorded howe many times before all the heardsmen, & al that honored Pan vpon their downs, he had in the seruice of *Loue*, & found of al their brauest musick gained the victorie: Infomuch as, but onely Pan himselfe with his sweet Syrinx, there was neuer any shepherd found, that in his daies was able to excel him. The praise of this Philetas skil, hartned the fresh & iolly Daphnis with his faire Chloe, to pray of him, that at that instant in honour of the gentle Pan, he would manifest vnto them some part of his science, as the only gift wherein they had greatest desire to be in-

structed, and wherewith the god of shepheards delighted most to be saluted.

Philetas would not denie them so iust a demaund, albeit he something excused himselfe, by reason of his great age, which permitted him not so good breathing and of so long continuance, as whilom in his youth he had. Notwithstanding, he tooke in hand the pipe of yong Daphnis, and beganne to profer thereon, but he found the smalnes thereof to be too little to comprehend thereon any excellencie of cunning, as being the pipe of a yoong beginner, and such as whereon a man so wel practised, as himselfe was able to shew no great skill. For which cause, he sent his son Tytirus to his lodge, which was distant from thence but halfe a mile at the most, willing to fetch him his owne pipe. Tytirus throwing off his iacket, tripped as light as dooth the tender fawne, running away in his shirt, to shewe vnto Philetas, and the rest, his agilitie, and great nimblenes, during whose absence, to thintent thereby somewhat to recreate the hearers, Lamon tooke vpon him to recount in their presence, the historie of the faire and beautifull Syrinx, which hee faide he heard in his youth deliuered by a Sicilian goat-heard.

The company gaue heed to his speaking, and Lamon thus began therevpon in their hearing. This Syrinx said he, the musicke whereof hath bene from Pan recounted alwayes so excellent, was not by the formost antiquity thereof at the first an instrument, but was a faire yong maide of fauor and feature most singular & perfect, wel loued she to chaunt and sing foorth hir laies, with grace most wonderful, and harmonie right pleasant. Often frequented she the downes, & had great felicitie in keep-

ing hir flocke. The sheepe she fed stood amazed on their pastures, and when they heard hir tunes, immediately they left their appetite of eating. At hir voice they danced & skipped, the lambs themselves frequented hir sounds, & at the hearing thereof, would trip vpon the hillocks. The *Nymphs* regarded much hir musike, and had hir oftentimes to accompany their disports. Pan frequenting at this instant the fields & pastures, and hauing pleasure to chase the fewnes & kids round about the groues, heard vpon a time the faire Syrinx, sitting by a pleasant fountain vnder the shady thickets, melodiously to deliuer forth hir tunes, & hearing the wonderful and variable notes she sang, drew neere and neere vnto the place, and seeing that aswel with excellent cunning, as with most rare and piercing beautie she was replenished, he boldly stept to hir, bicause he was a god, & praied at hir handes, the thing he most desired, & being exceeding amorous as he was, he began to tempt the *Nymph* with gifts, & many other faire promises, saying, that if she would incline to his loue, he would cause, that twice a yere hir sheepe and goats should yeauue and bring forth their yong, & for the greater increase of hir flocks, should haue two at once, besides, the pastures shoulde vnto them be euermore fruitfull. But Syrinx nothing regarding these amorous offers, vnto hir made by the god, scoffed rather at his shape thã otherwise, saying she aspected not the loue of any one, much lesse of such as he, who thogh he were a god, yet was in proportion more like to one of y^e goats of hir troop, than to a man. The god angry at hir disdaineful vsage, intended to take hir by force, but shee preuenting

his fraud by flight, indeuored to escape, & he stil pursued her. And feeling himself in thend to be gretly wearied, she suddenly got at last among the reeds, and therein creeping from place to place, woond hirsselfe out of sight. But Pan intraged with greater vehemencie than before, in that hee coulede not ouertake hir, cutte downe the reedes in haste, in minde to seeke & sue after her, and not finding any thing else besides the marishes, for that shee was vtterlie vanished, hee then perceiued the great inconuenience wherevnto he was driuen, and sorrowing greatly for the *Nymph*, whome he knewe to haue bene conuerted into a reede, hee cropped the same reede also from the place, and thereof framed in seauen quills his artificiall and excellent pipe, the most sweete and delicate instrument of any other, the pleasantnes whereof recording yet the melodie of hir from whence it came, beareth at this present the prize and honor of musike among all the sheepehardes. Lamon hadde no sooner finished his discourse, and that Philetas with all the rest hadde highly commended it, but Tytirus was quickly returned againe with his fathers pipe, which was composed of diuers reedes great and small together, trimmed at the toppes with Laton, and to him that hadde not bene acquainted with the difference it might haue seemed the former instrument of Pan, which he had framed out of the faire Syrinx.

Philetas then raising him selfe on his feete from off his seate, beganne first in gentle sort, to assay the quilles, and finding them to be in order, and without any impeachment of the sound or blast, he beganne to shew his cunning. The noise thereof, was questionlesse most

pleasant, and therewithal strange to be heard, wherein his artificiall handling the stops, was such, as he could at pleasure make them go soft or hie, as him listed. Then began Philetas for the more enlargement of his cunning, to shewe vnto them vppon his pipe all sortes of pleasures and pastimes that hee could, the moodes whereof he handled with such perfection, as all that he plaied, you woulde haue thought almost to haue beene a thing indeede effected, whether it were in actions belonging to the feeding and garding of all kinde of beastes, which in fundrie orderly tunes he diuerfly had expressed, or in any sorte otherwise.

All the companie were whusht and uerie attentive vnto his foundes, without one worde or other speaking at all, till Dryas at the last rising from his siege, praied Philetas that hee would founde forth some excellent tune in the honour of Bacchus, wherevnto himselfe likewise daunced, and there handled the manner of their vintages, one while seemed he to carry the pots, then to bring the grapes in a trough, after to lade the iuce into diuers vesselles, lastly, to tunne the wine when it was made, al which so promptly and readily he did, and with so naturall a grace, as vnto the beholders did minester occasion of great pleasure, infomuch as them seemed verily before their eies, to see the vines, the grapes, the troughs, the tunnes, and Dryas himselfe, drinking in very deed of the newnesse thereof.

This olde fellow hauing so neate and finely done his deuoiere, ranne immediately after to Daphnis and Chloe, and winding their turnes next wherewith to conclude the pastime, the faire yoong goat-heard counterfeiting him-

selfe to be Pan, and she the faire Syrinx in their daunces, he first beganne to woe hir, and she refused, then would he inforce hir, and she then departed, he following hir, she fled, then ranne he to ouertake hir, and she seeming wearie, bicause the reedes wanted, hid herselfe closely behind the bushes. Then Daphnis taking in hand the great flute of Philetas, founded thereon a dittie lamentable and piteous, and of one amorous, that knewe not to be satisfied : of one suing, and still was refused, then founded hee the sorowe and grieve of hys want growne by extremitie, and that in so rufull manner as moued the hearers generally to compassion and pittie, after closing his pipe vnder his arme, as one desperate of hir hee pursued, he chaunted foorth in their presence this rufull complaint following :

*Ye heauens (if heauens haue power to iudge of things amisse)
Ye earthlie guides that swaie and rule, the stem of all my
blisse.*

*Ye starres if you can iudge, ye Planets if ye knowe
Of haynous wrongs, that tendred beene to men on earth
belowe,*

*Then iudge, repute, & deeme, gine sentence and diuine
Of all the wo that rues my hart, and causelesse makes me
pine,*

*If right to men of right belongs with equall doome,
Then heauens I pray admit my teares, and do my plaints
resume,*

*Your sacred powre it is that yeeldes me bale or boote :
The sighs I spend are else but waste, and vaine is all my
fute.*

*I loue, alas, I loue, and loued long I haue,
My loue to labour turned is, my hope vnto the graue,
My fruit is time mispent, mispending breedes my gaine,
My gaine is ouer-rulde by losse, and losse breedes all my
paine.*

*Here my gastly ghost could halt or go awrie,
I aske no fauour for my sute, but let me starue and die,
But if by fixed faith by trouth I sought to clime
By seruice long that neere should be shut vp by any time.
If onely zeale I beare to that I most desire
And choice regard of purest thoughts hath set my heart
on fire*

*Why should not my reward conformed be with those
Whose liues at happiest rate are led and craue aright
suppose*

*If this be all I seeke, if sole for this I serue
Then heauens vouchsafe to graunt me this els let me die
and sterue.*

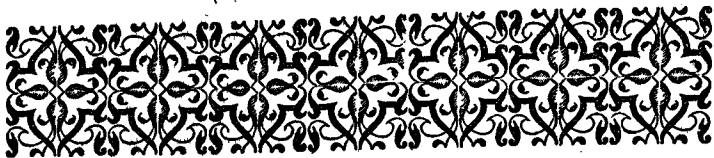
Daphnis hauing ended his song and musique together, the olde Philetas could not but commend therein both his youth and verie forward inuention, and abashing him selfe wonderfullie of his so great towardnes, in signe of loue and good affection he bare vnto him, he gaue him his flute as he that for his present skill had well shewed himselfe of all others neereft to approche his cunning. The guyft whereof Daphnis taking right thankfully, offered immediatlye his own pype vnto the god Pan, and after he had set forth Chloe and kissed her, as one whom newlie he had found & receiued from a very flight indeed, the company dissolued here-vpon, and each

one returned home feuerally. The night drawing on, comãdend euery man to the rest, y^e daies trauel also taking end, they iointly repofed their heards in their peculiar places. But thefe two louers not hauing herewith fully cõcluded, al their determinatõ, began in their going homewards, eche one to make a particular intereft of the others affection. And to the ende the better affurance thereof might paffe to both their contentments, they iointly agreed to giue eche to other an interchangeable oth. In fo much as Daphnis firft beginning, returned back to the Image of Pan from vnder the *Pine*, and taking his Chloe by the hand faid.

I fweare and here proteft by the god Pan, through whose facred aide, I purchafed thy late deliuerance, and whom for this purpose I zealouflic do here call to witneffe, that Chloe of all others fhall euer be vnto me moft deereft, and that without her I fhall not at any time think my life to be prolonged in happines. This done, Chloe leading him also to the caue of the *Nymphs*, fwore and protested there the like othe in their prefence, affirming folemnelie that fhe would euer liue and die with her Daphnis. But Chloe as ſhe that was young, plaine and fimple, and vnufed beforetime to the fidelitie of mens promifes, recounting with her felfe that Daphnis in his othe had called the god Pan to bee a witneffe, would needes haue in the ſame caue by othe also to make her a newe promife. This Pan (my Daphnis ſaid ſhee) is a wanton god, verie ſubtil and amorous, in whom there is at all no credit or affiance, he hath been enamoured on Pitys he hath loued Sirinx he purſueth also dailie y^e Naiades (& likewise the *Nymphs* Dryades, in him is

nothing but inconstancie and chaunge, so that if swearing by him, thou afterwarde doest falsifie thy promise to me giuen, he will do nothing but sport at thy deceit, because he is trustlesse himselfe, though thy loue tend to as many as he hath canes in his Syrinx. But sweare thou me here before these *Nymphs*, by the tender goat, by whose louing care and suck thou wast preferued, that Chloe neuer louing any but thee, thou wilt not forsake her. And when shee faileth at any time vnto thee of the othe and promise she hath sworne before the *Nymphes*, then chase her heere and there, or flea her at one stroke as if she were a wolfe.

Daphnis greatly contented in minde at this hote pursute of Chloe, would do nothing at all that might impugne their fantasie, wherefore standing before the caue of the *Nymphes*, in the midst of his heard, hee tooke the horne of a buck in the one hand and of a she goate in the other, and there swore vnto Chloe the othe and assurance she required, wherewith the *Nymphs* beeing right well satisfied, esteemed of the sheepe and goates to bee gods more proper and meete vnto shepheards, whereon to haue protested then any other persons, that thereunto might better bee accepted. And sealing vp the memorie hereof with manifold embracements, the stars now ginning to peare throughout all the skies, commended the residue of their meanings, to an other daies cōference, wherby their loue and pastimes were at this instant concluded together.



THE THIRD BOOKE

of the loues Pasto- *rall of Daphnis and Chloe.*



THE brute of these late broiles hauing greatly enraged the mindes and courages of the Metelenians against those of Methimne, in that without all lawe and order of armes, they had thus entred vpon and pillaged their landes and countries, they esteemed it a thing to farre vnmeete this estate and feignorie to put vp the reproche of so great a damage, considering that the reputation of their soyle was neuer before enabled to the dishonorable tolleration of so heinous and expresse iniuries. Wherefore beliberating with all possible speede to be reuenged vpon them, the Prince and councell of that state, caused incontinent to be leuied in their Island, an armie of seuen thousand footemen, and three thousand horsemen, and therof made Captaine generall, a notable and right valiant gentleman, whose name was Hippasia, commanding them to leaue the sea (for the winter stormes approaching) and to marche with easie iourneies by land, into the territories of the enemies.

Hippasia hauing receiued his charge, departed from Metelene, and with his companie made such speede, as

that in verie short space he came to Methimnia, where behauing himfelfe right-honorable, wherein he vfed neither crueltie nor tyrannie, anie in the countrie where he came, neither fourraged he their landes, or tooke at all anie praye, fpoyle, or bootie from the poore people or labourers. For that standing highly vpon the honor of a Captaine and his owne reputation, he deemed those kinde of proferings to be the workes rather of some thiefe or rouer, than of him that should be a Captaine, or among fouldiers esteemed as a generall. Wherefore to auoyde this flaunder, and to the intent by some notable valor to accomplishe the matter hee came for, he tooke the direct waye leading towardes their citie, intending there by force of armes to make his conquest honourable, and not otherwife. In which pretence he well hoped by his more then common industrie to vse so great expedition, as that vppon a sudden hee might enter their portes before they had time to knowe, or leifure to prouide for anie resistance at all if it were possible.

But he in this resolution being now come within a fix miles of the citie, contrarie to all expectation, respecting the great brauado they had tofore time geuen, encountered with a Herault of armes sent vnto him from the Magistrates & people of the same. Who had in request with all submission to deliuer, that the Methimnians not seeking warre at his handes, or to haue to do with armes, desired only to haue peace. And that beeing enformed that the vppore committed in Metelene, began at the first by the insolencie of a fewe young men of their citie, and only betweene the peafantes of the Islande and them, and that the worthiest fort of the Metelenians neuer consented

to the cause, nor had hetherto till this present entermedled in the matter, they were therefore hartelie forie for the iniuries by them on their partes offered, and desired therefore, that as good and louing neighbours, they both might thenceforth trafique and liue anew together, and for any wrongs by the Methimnians to them tendred, or prisioners takē, or spoyles made, they were readie to restore and make amendes in anie sort that reasonable might be required.

Hereupon were these articles with other conditions of peace therein also inferted, and to the Herault deliuered in writing, presented to the generall Hippasia, who being a man alwaies honorable conceived, and well weighing of the cause in hand, together with the largesse of their offers, albeit he had in cōmission by full power and authoritie to do vpon them what manner of spoyle he might or could, yet neuerthelesse abstained hee vtterly therefro, and yet continuing his forces hard by vpon them, gaue leaue and libertie vnto the Ambassadors of Methimnia, to passe through his armie, and to goe with their ambassage vnto their Prince, and both to the same Prince and counsell, aduertised hee also in report the said articles and offers, desirous to know therein their spedie opinions and pleasure. The considerations of this treatie seemed vnto the Councell of Metelene to bee of so great consequence, and the condicions eke of the same to them so honorable, as that vpon a little debatement had with th' ambassage they receiued their offers, & for the more confirmation of what on each part intended (after present restitution made of such wrongs and trespasses agreed vpon: and hostages giuen for a surplusage of

mony shortly to be paid vnto them) they affoiated other commissioners to Hispasia, and by effectuall letters returned, gave order vnto him and them of a new league and peace to be made.

Hispasia harkened to all thinges to him on that behalfe enioyned, & traouelling with those persons to whom his aucthoritie was herein now annexed, brought the matter forth-with to very good conclusion. Thus was the Methimnian warre being enterprised and taken in hand by a straunge beginning, assoone as the same came in bruite, by this meanes all at one instant both published and ended. The finishing of this strife, brought the Winters entrie vpon their backes: the sharpe season whereof, by reason of the great frostes and snowes immedeatlye ensuing therevpon in so great aboundance, became right piercing and hideous. Now was the vncomfortable time wherein nothing then stormes, and blustering northern blastes were so rife, the snowe lay thick lined on the ground, shutting the poore labourers with the great depth therof fast into their houses, the springs ratled downe the mountaines with their icie streames, the trees spoiled of their gallant brauerie seemed as dead, the earth appeared nowhere but euen vpon the verie brimme of the riuers and fountaines. It was now no time to leade the beastes to pastures, nor to suffer them almost to go out of doores. The freeing Boreas called for great fires, which according to ancient hospitalitie of shepheards, was made on a large harth in the middest of their halles, the blasing shewe wherof immediatly after the mornings cocke, inuited each one in the cold frostie seasons, to drawe round about it: and there with farre more easie labour then abroad,

to dispatch their houſholde buſines. The hindes and ſuch as tilled and labored the groundes, tooke herein great pleaſure, in ſo much as the bitterneſſe of the weather, became vnto them for the time being, a releaſment of their hard endured labour, ſo that ſporting themſelues in diuers houſholde paſtimes, they chaunted their countrie tunes, and diuers ſonges accuſtomed in their vintages to y^e honor of Bacchus.

But young Daphnis, remembring himſelfe of his Chloe and all their pleaſures paſſed, accuſed the gods (as enemies to nature, and her goodly brauerie) in this ſort to macerate and puniſh the mother of all earthly creatures, Chloe whoſe fancie was alſo as his, thought ſome manifeſt wrong to be tendred vnto Pan and the Nimphlike fountaines, in thus diſcolering their daintie ſprings and walkes, & ſleing without mercie vpon their nurſes boſome, the ſweeteſt of all their derlings. It ioyntly grieved them when they ſawe their ſachell wherein they wont to carie their foode together, their bottel alſo wherein their wine was many times filled, how in a corner they lay deſpised and vnoccupied, the hilles alſo, the groues, and ſweete ſmelling eglantine, and woodbindes growing on euerie buſhes, did wonderfully vexe them to ſee how all their glorie was ſpoiled. Often would they whiſter & murmur in them ſelues ſaying, O when ſhall the earth againe recouer her wonted forces, when wil the ſoft and freſh coloured greene with motlie pinkes & ſweeteſt primroſen ſpring vpon theſe hard knotted turfes, & cluſtered clods againe. And when they beheld their flutes and pipes lying by the walles vnoccupied, the echo whereof was wount to reſound ouer all the woods, then grieved it them

to thinke what enterchangeable notes, each of thē accustomed theron to deliuer vnto y^e other, & how their sheep & goats, would with great pleasure skip & daunce at the hearing thereof. These & such like remēbraces, renuing in them a kinde of pleasure mixed with sorrow, for their ouerlong debarment of these desired recreations, made them estfones to pray, the *Nymphs* & gentle Pan together, to hasten their deliuerie from these cruel euils, & that at the least wile they would now in the end discover vnto them & their beasts the glorie of the faire sonne shining beams. And in making these praiers vnto the gods they began to imagine of diuers and fundrie inuentions wherby to compasse the companie eche of others, but to to hard was it for Chloe anie way to enter therinto, for y^t shee was alwaies watched vnder the wings of her supposed mother, & kept hard to spinning of wol and other such countrie exercises.

There was before the house of Dryas two *Myrtes*, betwene whome did growe also an Iuie, the vaines whereof wound on both sides over the others boughes, on which the berries were as if they had beene bunches of grapes, by occasion wherof, the winter being hard, and the grounde thicke with snowe, there flocked thither continually a great multitude of bi[r]des, as well thrushes, red-breasts, larkes, ringdoves, and sundry other foules. Under the colour of these, Daphnis, by pretence of going a birding, having prepared his lime-twigs and other necessities, to come before the house of Dryas, and vnder the *Myrtes* aforefaide, pitched his nets, and laid his lime-twigs.

The distaunce betweene both houses of Lamon and

Dryas, was about halfe a mile, and were it not, that the furie of *Loue* is such, as neither feeleth heat nor cold, weather or winde, whereby to compasse the fatisfaction desired, it happilye might haue bin (the season being such as it was) the fowler would haue had litle liking at that instant, to haue passed betweene both houses to lay his twigs, considering y^t the same hauing no tract at all, so moiled the labouring sheepeheard, as with long standing afterward in the colde and wet, he might peraduenture have had his paines but badly rewarded.

But these, and such like warie coniectures, being scaled from *Loue*, the sheepeheard neither felt nor regarded it, so well able was his youth to out-countenance the burthen thereof. Not long had Daphnis staid there, before his nettes placed, and the twigs therevpon in order prepared, but downe came the birds by heaps, and flutted immediatly, by the legges, he tooke and kept which he list, and the residue let flie. Then returned hee backe to his nooke againe, and there watched his birdes, and faire Chloes also, to come thither together, but the enuious soile hadde so rammed in their doores, by sharpenesse of the weather, that there was not so much as a cock or a pullet seene to look out either at doore or windowe. Thus staid the amorous lad all the forenoone long, and till also the middest of the day was reasonablye well spent: his birdes were vppe in his budget, and yet Chloe came not, nor any body else appeared to take notice of his beeing there, according as hee hoped, and faine would by some meanes or other haue procured, which seeing the dismaied youth, he began to accuse the vnhappy houre, and vn-fauoring planet that raigned at his fourth-going, deeming

that hee had not well picked his time, that the gods were vnto his wish at that instant no more fauourable: yet resolued hee not so to depart and loose his long employed trauell and watching, but desperate howe by any chaunce she might have occasion to issue foorth, hee beganne to imagine with himselfe, what coulour or excuse most credible, hee might set vpon the cause, whereby to take occasion to visite her.

If (saide he) I should say I came for fire, they might aske me whether neighbors neerer hand were not to giue it, and so laugh at my follie. If I should, being thus farre from home, and now in fowling, craue of their vittelles, they might by searck of my budget perceiue that I had enough. If I should aske of their wine, why, we are not without our selues, for it is but thother day since our vintage was in. If I should counterfeit a feare of the wolfe, then where is the trace. If I shall tell them I came to catch birds, why am I not then packing when I haue doone my businesse? If plainly I shoulde then deliuer vnto them howe I came to see Chloe, that ioie were too plaine, for who is hee so simple that woulde saye to a father and mother, I come to your daughter? Ino-much, as none of these occasions seemed vnto him to be voide of fuspicion, as that in handling of anye of them hee coulde not needes be descried. For which cause, feeling no way nowe left to satisfie his intendment, he concluded to make of necessitie a vertue, saying to himselfe: Wel, this too cruel season and peruerse enimie to our affections will not euer holde, one day wil the spring time be returned to his prime, and then shall I see againe at libertie my Chloe.

Whilest the louing lad was thus concluding vppon his impacient affections, and hauing buckled vp all his trinkets, in full minde to be gone: It seemed that *Loue* expresly pitieng his hard and ouer long sufferance, fuggested a suddenn occasion, which maruellously sortod to the effecting of this his awaited purpose. Dryas and his family within doores being ready to haue setten down to meate, it fortunod, their faces being turned from the table, and the meat set on the boorde, a mastiffe that was in the house, seeing none to regarde him, suddenly caught in his mouth a great peece of meate from the table, and as it hapned, of the best and principall part of the same. Which Dryas seeing, as the dogge chaunced to go out of doores, he followed, harrieng, and rating him with a great cudgell in his hand, and passing along to beat the dog, sawe Daphnis without, yet standing vnder the *Myrtes* with his trinkets on his backe. Whom when Dryas perceiued, forgetting at one instant both his dogge and meate togethers he louingly turned himselfe to the yong sheepeheard, and taking hym by the hand, led him into his house.

Daphnis seeing the good fortune heereof, could not frame himselfe to make any shew of refusall, to that which he had before so feruently longed after, but entred willingly with Dryas. Where the first obiect that presented it selfe before his eies, was the sweete *Chloe*, who meeting also hir beloued on a suddenn, with great paine, they both with-held themselves that they were not surprised and quite ouerwhelmed with ioy, but modestie and seemely bashfulness, casting on hir a secret couert, and meere constraint in him, that in any forte hee might not

be reuealed, they ioyfully eache for the present saluted the other, as befitted, and so parting on funder Daphnis was by Dryas led forward to *Nape* to be welcommed.

To tell you of the old Dryas, how much he made of the youth, were wonderfull, for that being once entred, he could not be suffered that night to returne backe againe. O thrice blessed hap, how fauourable wast thou at this instant to the mutuall desires of these louers, and thou *Loue*, well might it be saide, that thy care in them was not so much as in one iote perished. Daphnis looked not to be demanded of his carriage, nor what lucke he had then in his birding, but vn buckling freely his budget, he referred unto his friendly host, both the choice and plenty thereof, at his pleasure to be accepted.

The dayes naturally approched at this instant to their greatest shortnesse, and nowe the purple couert of Jupiter's fegniory, beganne to take hold in the element, and chasing the fast fleeting *Aurora*, into her westerne cabbin, all bedewed as shee was with hir duskie snowish couering, made Dryas both in fire, cheere, prouision, and all other intertainements to seeke to welcome within doores his guest. Chloe was not behinde hand to doo him al the fauours shee might, yet was she wooed of a great many, and many wealthy proffers were daily made vnto Dryas to obtaine his good will to marry her, but the faire shepheardeffe, wholly deuoted as she was to an other purpose, freely now reioiced at the sight of him shee liked, but not so frankly, as when besides the downes they pastured their fruitful hearde, for the times, and seasons thereof afforded vnto them a farre greater blessednes. Yet *Loue* continuing his good graces in their auowed

furtheraunce, made Dryas and Nape about some secret occasions to withdraw a little their presence, whereby the amazed youth surprized at the sudden motion, and loth to leese the opportunitie, raught Chloe quickly vnto him, and stole from hir a kisse ere she was aware. O howe hony sweete vnto him was the pressure of those hir candie lippes, and howe much eased hee his minde therein, the content whereof was such as hardly he would haue exchanged for a mighty *Seigniorie*.

But when the *Nymph* also beganne in louing sorte to challenge him, and seemed to counterfeit an amorous mislike of that hee meant so neare to approche the place where shee was and yet would not come in, if he had not bene of Dryas required, howe neere then beganne his very thoughtes to melt and consume him inwardly, when excusing the manner thereof wyth some bashfulnesse, shee was faine to pronounce a free pardon vnto him, or euer hee was able to demaunde it, else hadde hee bin in the retourne of Dryas discouered by his very countenance.

But Dryas hauing no other minde than howe to make cheere to Daphnis, whome by a more peculiar affection than to any other, he feruently embraced, called for what might bee hadde to supper, and afterwards spent foorth the time; vntill the length of the night called them to bedward, where, with what kinde, and how many sorts of imaginations poore Daphnis reposed, I leaue to the full pleasing content of euery louer to be discerned.

The next day calling them foorth to the celebration of a certaine yearly feast, euermore with great and most religious deuotion honoured among all the sheepeheards from the highest vnto the lowest of that Island, and all

the territories therevnto adioyning, made Daphnis (who till his coming to the house of Dryas, and the preparation there seene was ignoraunt thereof) to bestir himselfe earely in the morning, with intent to prepare him also with the rest to these sacred obseruances, the custome and occasion whereof grew thus. There was at that present a Princeesse, by lyneall diffent sprong from out the auncient and most renowned race of their worthiest Kinges, who fwaying the Scepter of that Island had with great happines to her people, fame to herself, honour to her countrie, admiration to the world, and loue to her subiects, in a farie estraunged manner of pollicie, peace, and most wonderfull succeffe ruled and raigned by the space of many yeares ouer them. Their Queen was then, and so alwaies continued a virgin, wife was shee as the sagest, reguarded as the mightiest, honoured as the rarest, followed as the fairest, and reputed of as the worthiest. Her yeares as it seemed, were vnto her subiectes most precious, for she might assure herselfe of all the Princes that liued in her time, to be most entierly beloued. Her foueraigntie and rule in the greatest reputation thereof, it principallie bare swaie, and chiefe honour of that Island, yet was shee of auntient, intituled to farre greater gouernements, and as then also besides possessed of larger iuridictions and kingdoms. The recordation of her happines, her rule, her power, her honour, and vertues, for the manifolde benefites thereout dailie reaped by her exceeding worthines, vnto the vniuersalitie of all her louing subiects, made this daye for euermore sacred among them, in which shee liuing they in testimonie of their inseparable and gratefull pietie, loue, dutie, and affection towards her, with fun-

drie accustomed triumphes, praiers, vowes, feastes, and banquetings, do ioyntly altogether reioyce, and ten thousand times beseech the soueraigne director of all humaine actions, that long and euer shee may liue blessed, famous, happie, and in all her vertuous actions most hie, peireles, and inuincible among them.

Of this daies reuerend and most seemely obseruance, were sawtors the greatest and mightiest of all the Shepherds, for that them-selues challenging in the fertilitie of their fieldes and flocks, whereby their heards mightilie still encreased, and they in riches abounded, to be in this action vnto her rare and most singular clemencie of all others most deuoted, as they that by her vertues and long continuance had euer receiued the greatest benefit, did alwaies therefore ioyntly and willingly, formost of all others proceede in this enterprize. The youthfull and gallantest troppe of them richly trimmed on horse-backe and on foote, exercised in her honer diuers and fundrye feates of actiuitie, the rest, and those that were more auncient, attentiuely reioycing and beholding them. Afterwardes they altogether came to a publike place, to that sole end and purpose, specially of long time reserued, where reuelling and sporting themselues vniuersally in all kinde of shepherds, pastimes and dances, they sing before Pan and the *Nymphs*: who reuerencing also with like regarde the *Paragon*, whom they honor, assent to their tunes and musique, and yeelde therevnto for the greater beautifying of the same, al sweetnes and pleasure that may be.

To this feast came the good Melibæus and Faustus, the yong and gallant Thyrsis, Philetas, and Tytirus, with

fundrie the most antient and skilfull shepheards, descending out of the places most statelie of all that Island, they brought thither in signe of their loues, many faire and gallant presents, which they offered for her safetie, whome they honored to the father of the gods, to Pan and to all the *Nymphes*. Eliza was the most excellent and braue *Princesse*, in whose fauor, memorie, regarde, and kingly worthynesse, they ioyntly thus assembled, to celebrate with perpetuall vowes, her famous and long continued happineffe. And to the intent, this festiuall, as it was the day peculiar and most principale among the shepheards, and wherein each one then indeuoured to be commended, in the greatest and highest actions, so gaue they it a name singular and proper to their owne intentions, calling it vniuersallie the *Holiday* of the *Shepheards*, which in fort following beganne to be effected.

The shepeards Hollidaie.



THEIR sacrifices, vowes and triumphes, with all reuerence required being perfourmed, the most artificial & cunning of the shepherds ioyned together in company, & their deliery upō their instruments fundry sorts of musike, having among them all most excellent comfort, & knowing the great worthines of Meleboeus, & large accōpt among them that uniuerfally hee had attained, they prayed him first, in example to all the residue, to strain his ancient tunes to the religious aduancement of those their forward seruices.

The graue old man denied not at all their futes, but

gladly taking in hand his harpe, plaied thereon a right solemne found, such as whisom Yopas handled in the banquets of Dido, at what time in her princely pallace she feasted the noble Troian duke, Æneas, so or more exceeding farre were the strokes of this honored shepheard, which done, he reuerently vncouering himselfe, and standing vp before all the company, deliuered vnto them in song this inuention following.

IN statelie Romance of the worthie liues,
 Of mightie princes free from fortunes grieues,
 An such as whilom in their kingly raygne,
 Of vertues selfe were deemed soueraigne,
 From out the flocke of euery princely line,
 A choyce was made of noble worthies nine.
 Of these and such as these a manie moe,
 Haue diuers Poets written long agoe.
 In skilfull verse and to the world made knewne,
 The fondrie vertues in their liues that shone.
 For kingdomes well we know and statelie ruls,
 Possessions large and chaire of honours stoole,
 Gold pearle and stones with iewels rich of price,
 Large pallaces built by deintie rare deuce.
 Yet all the pompe that worlde can here afford,
 Or masse of treasure laide in manie a hoorde
 Ne are each one but for the roome they beare,
 A mortall shewe that earthly honors reare
 But when we come to talke of worthines
 Of kinglie actes and Princely noblenes,
 Of right renowne each where that spredeth farre
 Of honored titles both in peace and warre,

Of their decease that euer liue by fame.
Tis vertue then that yeeldes a glorious name,
The welth of *Cræsus* quickelie was forgot
Darius eke his rule by death did blot
And *Philips* sonne the *Macedonian* king,
His latest powre in shrowde of graue did bring
King *Dauids* sonne the tipe of sapience
That whilome liud in greatest excellence
His gloryous state in life wherein he was,
Is sheuered all like to a broken glas
His rich attire his pompe and dailie charge
His rarest buildings, chambers wide and large
His temple huge with pillers stately bult
Sweet smelling roose with rafters ouer guilt
The plated walles of brightest golde vpon,
And costlie siluer fret with manie a stone.
His pallace and the numbred square degrees,
That from his throne a deepe descent contriues,
With equal numbers matcht of lions strong,
Of massie golde vpholding pillers long.
Of marble white, with veines by nature wrought
In precious wise, as rich as may be thought :
His costly throne bright shining to the eie,
That in it selfe reteind a dignitie,
His many pleasures thousands moe than one,
In walkes, in fruits, in fountaines wrought of stone,
In musike strange, in sugred harmonie,
By sound stroke and voices melodie,
In quicke solucions made of strange demands,
In fundrie artes wrought foorth by diuers handes
In womens pleasures and their sugred smiles

In all the giftes of fortune and her wiles
 In what by nature could for sweete delight
 Befit the mind or please the outward sight
 What each conceipt imagine could or scan
 That might contenting be to any man
 All this and more by all that may be thought
 On earth to please or liking breede in ought
 Were it in skill, in word, or power to frame
 The same in him did breede a glorious name
 Yet peresht is his rich and fine aray
 So that as erst I may conclude to saye
 These gifts of fortune, founts of earthly glorie,
 Are of themselues but meerely transitorie,
 The greatest Prince, but while he liues in powre
 Renowned is, and after in one howre
 If vertue be not then to him more kinde,
 His death him reaues full quickly out of minde.
~~Then not for nought~~ the woorthies heeretofore,
 That praised were in ^{elder} times of yore,
 And named chiefe of many Princes erst
 On honors palme to reare a stately crest,
 Did studie stil for vertue by their names,
 To be renowned with fundry kinde of fames,
 As some for zeale and some for pietie,
 Some for their warres and noted cheualrie,
 Some for their triumphes had by lands subdued,
 Some of their acts by labours eft renewed,
 And each for bountie bright in them that shone,
 For which therebe that haue bene famde alone,
 And so of right ought euery noble minde,
 To vaunt himselfe by verie natures kinde,

Who for they were put forth of finest mould,
As by instinct of neate and purest golde
That cleansed is from worst of natures drosse,
Or tallest timber growing free from mosse,
So is in truth eche stately noble wight,
Of uery kinde, and so should prove aright,
So *Alcibiades* to his endles praise
The stately lauds of mighty *Greece* did raise :
So did with Galles the worthie *Charlemaine*,
So fundry kings in *Britaine* that did raigne,
So *Albion* had hir mightie *Edwardes*, peeres,
(And *Henries* eke) to greatest conquerers,
So hath our isle (and euer praies to gaine
The ioy it hath) a peerelesse soueraigne,
So *Brutus* land inuicted euer liues,
By selfe instinct it proper vertue giues,
Yet guided stil (what vertue else could vaile)
By grace diuine which neuer shall it faile,
Such is the cause that priēt with former praise,
Of worthie wightes that liud in auntient daies
The feedes long since of all their vertues sowne,
From time to time are stil sprong vp and growen.
And springes and buds with ripest fruites are seene,
Of elder stalkes that erst before haue bene,
So vertue swaies (what end of vertues raigne
So long vpheld by Peres and Soueraigne)
O pierles uertue knit with endles fame,
Do guide my skil and shrowde my Muse from blame,
Thy praise it is, thy mightie praises I
In royall race do seeke to magnifie
Immortall fawtors sacred sisters nine,

Of fufred artes fhew forth your powers deuine;
 Let not your Poet blemifh with his vaine,
 The honored fteps of her that fues your traine
 Yet blemefh muft he or vnfhadowed fittes
 Set forth of her, who daunts the fineft wittes,
 Can earthly eies geue in fight to the fonne,
 Or reach the courfe that *Phæbe* faire doth ronne,
 Can men the waters in a meafure holde,
 Or thinke on all that may on earth be tolde,
 Is it in powre the fkies to comprehend
 Or witte of man the ftarres to bring to ende.
 With reuerence yet though vertue feeme deuine,
 Men may proceede to touch her fared fhine.
 All haue not tref the fkill to fpeake aright,
 Nor may they aime thereat if fo they might,
 Immortal Phœbus radiant in his beames
 Yeelds dazled fight, for gazing on his gleames,
 More ftately graces mighty powres do fhend,
 Than meanef wits are apt to comprehend,
 Yet feedes *Apollo* frefh *Aurora's* raies,
 And fluttring fowles that chirp with pleafant laies,
 So *Philomene* in fhade of gloomy night,
 When *Dian* faire fhewes foorth hir filuer whight,
 Recordes the comfort of hir forrows pafte,
 By change of times releued from winter's blaft;
 And as the graces of thefe beauties sheene,
 Enuirond haue thee peerelefse noble *Queene*
 So peereles, for thou art a ftately iem,
 O care of fkies whome God and men efteeme
 By all thy bountie fhed in princely line,
 By all thy vertues which are faide diuine,

By all the fauours that thou haft from skies,
And euery bliffe that on thy fafegard lies,
Affent I pray, and lowlie I befeech
Vnto my muse thy gracious hands to ftretch,
Of *Shepheards* ioy, fo boldely dare I fing,
And happy fway thy gladfome yeares do bring,
Of faire *Eliza* then fhall I be preft,
To chaunt the praife that in hir uertues reft,
No other found fhall be to me fo deere,
As in my fong to praife this goddeffe peere,
Hir noble worthies and hir ftately knights,
Whofe honored acts in fundry valiant fights,
Whofe counsell graue, whofe fage aduife at home,
Refembling much the flowring ftate of *Rome*,
Commend the titles of their endleffe praife :
But firft (O *Queene*) of thee fhall be my laies,
Thou ftately *Nymph*, that in the fhadie groues
The fayreft art, of all whome Dian loues :
With quiuer deckt in glittering rayes of golde
Thy maydens bowe full feemely doft thou holde.
Thy garments are of filuer fhining white,
Thy feature rare, and filde with fweete delight.
Thy golden treffe like *Phæbus* burnisht chaire
Whom fweete *Zephyrus* puffes with pleafant ayre :
Like *Venus* felfe (or if but one then ſhe,
Of all the *Nymphes* may more furpaſing be)
Then like to hir, or hir excellling farre,
Thy feemely hue all other features barre,
Thy geſtures are on honors placed hie,
Thy lookes doe beare a princely Maieſtie.
Thy honored minde with dignitie is clad,

Daphnis and Chloe.

Thy bountie rare the like but feldome seene.
 And port-like shewe befeeming such a Queene,
 Thy nurse was Skill, *Minerua* gaue thee sucke,
 And *Iuno* preft to yeelde thee happie lucke :
 Thy cradle was on *Tempe* placed hie,
 Within the walkes of pleafant *Theffalie*,
 Full oft within thofe virgine yeares of thine,
 Both *Ida* woods and bankes of Mufes nine,
 Both *Pegafe* fpring and forked mountayne top,
 Haft thou poffeft, and euerie roote and crop.
 That Science yeeldes with all the fweete delights,
 Where Poets wont refresh their dullef fprights :
 Thy fkilfull eye by choyce hath marked eft,
 And from thy thoughts they neuer were bereft :
 At morning walkes when forth thou lift to go,
 A crue of *Nymphs* attend thee too and fro,
 Like fragrant fmell of fweete *Auroras* dew,
 When as the twinnes in *Titan* gin to shew,
 The freffeft prime of all the pleafant yeare,
 When luftie greene the braueft hue both beare,
 Or like the bloffomes hie on branches fweete,
 That ftilled liquor of the morne hath weete,
 Or as the beames of *Thetis* louer true,
 When from hir bed he is but rifen nue,
 In eafterne fkies to caft his cheereful raies,
 Fore dullef mindes in fpring from dumps to raies.
 So comft thou forth in royall veftures dight,
 Fresh as the Rose, of colour red and whight :
 The glorie great of *Brutus* great renowne,
 Diffilling fauors each where dropping downe.
 The rurall gods, about my chariot flocke,

Daphnis and Chloe.

III

That milke-white steeds of *Pegase* heauenly stocke,
With breathing nostriks sparling fire amaine,
Do trampling drawe, and fomie bits constraîne.
Thy virgin sway the gasty impes admire,
And seeke by flight to shunne their deepe desire,
Which wish to see, and cannot gaze their fill
Vpon hir shape whom yet they honor still,
Of youthfull peeres eke issue foorth a route
That fiercely mounted hie thy chayre about,
Like to the traine that once *Bellona* led,
When on her altars prowde they incense shed.
Triumphant on the honor and the spoile,
That fell to *Rome* by mightie *Affrickes* soile,
They stately stride, and beating earth and skies,
With nighing found of horses lowd that flies
Now here now there, this one, and that amayne,
Doth ioy himselfe to shew in formost trayne,
With curled lockes like to the blooming spring.
And colours deckt that secret fauours bring,
In costly robes of *Pallas* curious wrought,
Bedeckt with gold and pearles from *Pastole* brought,
Then *Phoebe* like thou gladsome mornings starre,
To them appearest, or like the gleames asarre,
That issue foorth before the glittering chayre,
When *Phœbus* first him buffeth in the ayre,
And salued is with fauours bright and sheene,
Of hir that called in the *Mornings Queene*,
Who vailing of her hue that is so white,
The darkened shadowe of the gloomie night,
Distressed hartes that long the day to see,
Forthwith doth lade with euery kinde of glee.

Daphnis and Chloe.

Such (gracious *Nimphe*) so pleasing is thy face,
 Like comfort yeeldes thy hie distilling grace,
 A heauens repose to feelie shepheards is,
 To vewe the shadoe of thy heauenly blis,
 And when thy pleasures be to rest thee downe
 Or neere the fountaine spring at after noone,
 Amidst the shades of hiest toppes to straie,
 To fore the euening in a sommers daie,
 Where coolest blastes of sweete *Zephyrus* straines,
 His gentle breath throughout his pleasant vaines.
 Each chirping birde his notes wel tuned hie,
 Yeeldes forth to the their sweetest harmonie,
 The fairest then of al the gallant crue
 Of water *Nymphs*, that fields and fountaines sue,
 And such as haunt with siluer bowe the chace,
 Thy virgin steppes ful meekely do embrace,
 The *Satyres* and of shepheardes mightie *Pan*,
 Commandes the fields to thy obedience than.
 Since *Ceres* first these thicke groues purfued,
 And countrie foile with sacred walkes endued.
 Since that *Apollos* curled lockes of gold,
 For *Daphnis* loue in tresses gan to fold,
 Since that *Acteon* by the water side,
 Transformed was in forest large and wide.
 There neuer *Nymphe* so chairie was to viewe,
 That did the walkes of Phœbe chaste purfue
 Nor of such honor blasing in each eie,
 Nor crowned so with statelie dignitie,
 Nor to her Peeres and vassalls al so deere,
 Nor of such port and euer louing cheere,
 Ne middest so manie that right famous beene,

Ingrounded Science was so throughly seene :
Nor better could with Muses al accomde,
Nor vnto whom the gods could more afforde,
Nor yet of *Virtue* held so hie a prize,
Nor in all knowledge deemed was so wize,
Nor kept by peace, more quiet all her daies,
Ne happy stood so many diuers waies,
As faire *Eliza* thou of heauens the care,
The elder times ne may with thee compare,
For if I should thy foueraignetie descriue,
These 29. yeares for to contriue,
Thy royall state and glory passing great,
Thy wondrous acts if here I should repeat,
Th' unspotted honor of thy princely race,
And how thou rulest now with kingly mace,
The riches that by this thy rule abound,
The happie daies that we for thee haue found,
Thy bountie shining as the christall skie,
Thy yeares replenisht with all clemencie,
The load star of thy gracious sweete concept,
Yea when it was surprized by deepe deceit,
It were a world to thinke vpon the same,
So honored is each where thy Princely fame,
Not English shore alone but farther coasts,
Both of thy name and of thy honour boasts,
In vncouth seas, in foile till then vnknowne,
Thy worthy Captaines haue thy praises blowne,
And pillars set and markes of signorie,
Aduancing there thy mightie Monarchie,
And lands subdued tofore by forraigne states,
That beare report of these thy blisful fates,

And of thy peereles name fo mightly borne,
 And how thy *Virtues* do thy feat adorne,
 The glorie of thy stately swaie and power,
 That springeth vp as doth the lillie flower,
 They sue and seeke and humblie make request,
 To yeeld them-selues vnto thy hie behest,
 So sacred *Queene* fo fittes the noble name,
 Of this our Island stil to rule with fame,
 So fitts that she who others doth excell,
 Be deemed from all to beare away the bell,
 Eft haue the shepeheards song thy sweetest praise,
 And them ychaunted on their holidais,
 Eft in their feasts they doe record thy deedes,
 And regall mind whence all thine acts proceedes,
 And with halfe founding voice of shiuering dread,
 As men amazed at thy seemely head,
 They with whispering sound as eft thou passest by,
 They praie to *Ioue* to keepe thy Maiestie,
 Lo thus can shepeheards of thine honour sing,
 That of their ioies, art uerie root and spring.
 Thus *Melibœus* of thy honored name,
 That from the line of mightiest Princes came,
 Of all thy virtues and thy statelines,
 Which art the crop of verie gentlenes,
 Reioyceth aie his tunes thereon to frame,
 And meekely praies thou shend his Muse from blame.

Melibœus hadde no fooner ended his song, but the whole companie clapping their handes, highlie commended these hys Metaphoricall allutions, and there was not one shepehearde of them all that did not admire his

rare and delicate inuention therein. And for so much as in honour of this so statelie a personage, the formost memorie of all their meeting was at the first purposed to bee continued. The shepheards intending the celebration of this whole daie to bee perpetuallie consecrated to the eternall praises of her deuine excellencie, and knowing also that Melibœus (greatlie deuoted to the seruices of this *Nymphē*) had not omitted at many other times before that to pen diuers ditties aduancing the most singular partes, that in this Paragon were ordinarilie appearing, they altogether requested him, and hee in performaunce of that their earnest sute, caused his two daughters yet virgins, the one of them named Licoria, and the other Phœnicia to stand forth, ech of which hauing a voice sugred with the most sweetest delicacie that might be, & therewithall in countenance and gesture naturally adapted, to what might bee required to the most pleasing eare, and best contented eie in augmentation of their melodious harmonie, the eldest first, being Licoria yelding her soft and pleasant strokes, fitte to rauishe the minde of anie curious beholder, vnto a deintie harpe fastened with a silken scarfe cast ouer her alabaſter necke (whervnto by her father she had with rare perfection bene instructed) and casting her modest eies est soones to and fro vpon the attentive regarders, manifoldlie admiring (as it were) in her song, the wonderfull graces that therein she conceiued, deliured her tunes answerable to the proportion of all the residue of her behauour, as in fourme following the same is repeated.

Phæbus vouchsafe thy sacred Muse to lend
Pieria dames, your solemne tunes applie,

Aid sisters nine with me your deitie,
 That to your seates these sacred notes may bend,
 That you with me, and I with you may praise,
Elizas name and blisfull happie daies.

A *Nymph* more charie farre to gods than men,
 Of gods belou'd. O happy we that knowe,
 O blisful foile where blossoms such do growe,
 Vnkindest earth that should not loue hir then,
 Vnworthie much of hir that lou'd thee stil,
 Whose loue the gods accept with better wil.

People vnkinde, but these that vertues prize,
 You kinde by loue do knowe what ioy it is
 To dwel on foile where peace yeeldes fetled blis,
 Vnkind the rest too much that doe deuize
 To rue the foile, the feat, the state and al,
 Of hir, for hers that liues, and euer shal.

O Nature, wert thou now as firme on earth,
 By equal mixture with the heauenly powers,
 That in the foile where grewe such princely flowers,
 The brauest blossome sprung by stately birth :
 Now liuing stil might euer liue on mould,
 And neuer fade (O gods) that you so would.

Virtue be dombe, and neuer speake of grace,
 And gracious *Nymphs* that *Virtues* handmaides be,
 Shrowde al at once your sweet eternitee :
Be Vertue now no more, nor in your space
 Let grace be set without in large account,
 O sacred *Queene*, thou others doost surmount.

Peace be thy nurse to feede thy happy yeares,
And endles *Fame* whereon thy throne is set,
To found thy praise my *Muse* shal neuer let :
Liue long, and raigne in ioy among thy peeres,
Deare to the gods, to vertue, to thy foile,
Kept by thy grace from pray of forren spoile.

Shee hauing done, the other of the maidens, faire and young Phœnicia nothing backwarde of the number of all her sisters deseruings, with gracious countenaunce replenished in all kinde of seemelie fauours (much like vnto Cydippe when in the temple of chaste Diana kneeling at *Delos* by reading the subtill poesie of Acontius in a golden apple trilled before her, she vnwittingly had vowed her selfe to his choice, and that in the presence of the goddesse, which in no wise might be infringed) her sister yet holding the harpe as before, and couerting the present sound thereof to the *Muse* in hand, she thus framed her selfe, admirable in grace, and surpassing in deliuerie, shee first beginning, and her sister answering, and both iointlye repeated, as sorted out in the dittie oftentimes to be contriued.

Phœnicia. Lul pleasant fancie, bring my thoughts to rest

Licoria. O delicate *Fancie*,

Phœn. The Muses on *Ida* sweete *Phœbus* be prest,
That whilest I admire hir whō heau'ns do loue
best,

Lic. This most sugred *Fancie*,

Phœ. Wherewith my delightes are fully possesse,
With musicall harmonie, with songs of delight,

Both. All haile noble *Princeſſe* may found in her
fight.

Phœ. Faire *Phæbe* thou knoweſt my muze doth not
lie

Lico. In chaunting this fancie,

Phœ. If pearleſſe I vaunt her whom precious in ſkie
Thou praiſedſt for perfect to blaze in our eie,

Lico. Extolling my fancie,

Phœ. O deintie ſurpaſſing ſweete *Goddeſſe* ſay I,
Enhaunſing thine honors whence all our ioyes
ſpring,

Both. Thrife bliſfull *Eliza* thy handmaids doe ſing.

No ſoner had ended the muſique, & Melibœus with his daughters a while reposed, but Titerus, whoſe turne was next, prepared himſelfe. And calling firſt the immortal gods to witneſſe, how much both him ſelfe and all others, were bound to their ſacred deities for the happie enioyng and preſeruation of this their pierles princeſſe, willing to honour the feaſte, and to ſhewe howe weightelie hee conceiued of all their purpoſes then preſently intended, he framed his auntient yeares to reſreſh renewed memorie of his youth long ſince paſſed, wherein he was knowne in all kinde of ſhepeheards paſtimes to haue excelled. In the recordation whereof perceiuing that he was already mellowed in yeares, and grieuing that by reaſon of his drawing age, he was now debarred the ordinary uſe of that in which being a bachelor he had ſo greatly delighted, (and yet not ſo farre oreſlipped, but that both ſkill & voice reaſonably ſerued, to doe any thing, that of the

most cunning shepheards might not seem vtterly to be misliked) he ordered his tunes to these proportions, acquainting thereby the companie with that, wherevnto these vnpractized seasons of his, had not of long time before bene accustomed.

Since first thy soile O cuntry *Pan* I knewe,
Since on the dales my sheepe long time I fed,
Since in my heart the sweete remembrance grew,
Of all these vallies where the *Nymphes* do tread,
Since first thy groues and pleasant shadie topps,
Thy christall springs and scituate hie prospects,
The sacred dewes which from the braunches drops.
That fresh *Pomona* on thy groundes erects :
Since all these pleasures thousands mo then one
My auntient yeares partaked haue ere this
The mightie *Ioue* doth know wherein alone,
I haue repozd the somme of all my blis.
To *Tytirus* not all the yeaned lammes,
Nor of his flock a rich encrease to gaine,
Ne sporting hops of young kiddes by their dams,
Are halfe so pleasing or to him so faine
As are (*Eliza* blisfull maiden Queene)
The sweete recorde of all thy happie daies,
Those thoughts to me, full oft haue gladsome beene,
And on these ioies consist my shepheards laies,
O happie soile long happie maiest thou stand
So sacred be thy mountaines and thy groues
So be the walkes of that thy pleasant land,
Frequented est with store of fatted droues,
Let be thy glorie like the shining sonne

That glides as far as doth the whirling sphere,
 And as the course from whence the riuers runne
 That through the earth a compasse round do beare.
 First faile the skies first Phœbus cease to raunge
 First christal dewes back to your springs returne
 First heate and cold desist your daily chaunge,
 And let the fire leaue of his force to burne,
 Let Phœbe first by night her wandring staie
 And darkened be to vs the starrie pole,
 Let *Phaeton* lose againe the milkie waie
 And fishes leaue to swimme within the poole,
 Cease birdes to flie cease *Philomene* thy song
 And yearly spring that yeldes of fruites encrease,
 And ycie drops that dangling vnder fong,
 Thy frozen chin let (*Saturne*) euer cease,
 Ere *Brutus* foile, thou seate of mightie kings,
 The antient race of haughtie princes peeres,
 Ere from thy lappe the slippe whence honor springs,
 By this default do loose the sway it beares,
 Ere thou the glorie of the present rule,
 And honor tied long since to thy desert,
 Thy stately conquests neere that didst recule
 With cloked guile doost seeke for to insert,
 But waste thy glory with the mightiest powres
 And slay thine honor on the greatest fame,
 And selfe-fame time that al things els deuoures,
 Renue thy faith, and yeeld thee glorious name,
 As faire thy fate as are thy happie yeares,
 As firme thy seate as euer Princes was,
 Great be thy sway as any strength that reares
 The mightiest force that euer man did pas :

And fairest thou of al the *Nymphs* that haunt.
These sacred walkes, in which we shepheards wone,
So *Ioue* vouchsafe our springs of thee may vaunt,
As erst before our fertile fieldes haue done.

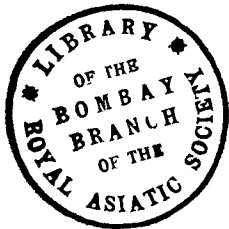
Tyterus hauing herewith ended his song, and the shepheardes their musique ac one instant together. Thyrsis stood vp, a youthfull impe seemely in shape, and as pleasing in behauour as delicate in conceit, sweete were his countenances, his person generally commended of all the shepheardes: much was he beloued for that he deserued. There was no *Nymph* whatsoeuer, vnto whome either fountaine, or broad shadie woodes were of resort but had him in great expectation for the vertues by him pursued, and as much remained, he deuoted with all obeyzaunce to the greatest of their seruices as anie shepheard might be. Great was hee in accompt amongst them, as well for his more then common inclination to the highest exploits as that by descent hee was sprong out of those that whilom in that soile passed in greatest reckoning. And for asmuch as his youthfull desires led him forwardes to far loftier purposes, then the aged yeares of the other seemed for the present to bee adapted vnto, hee conuerting his *Muse* to those delights wher-vnto he was accustomed, vsed both time and musique to this purpose following.

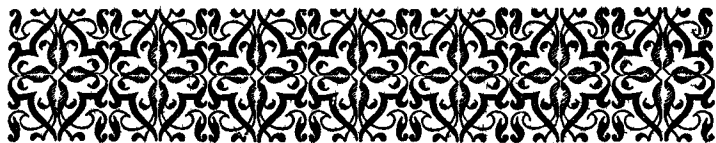
Geue me thy *Syrinx*, *Pan*, giue me thy flute,
(A worthier musike farre, beseemes mylaies)
In speach of her I tel, the best are mute,
And may not weld the greatnes of her praise.

If any *Muse* of all the *Nymphs* that staies
 About these walkes and louely pleasant springs
 Haue greater gift then others, let them raies,
 The sweetned lawdes that faire *Eliza.* brings,
 And sharpened be my wits, O God of *Loue*,
 (*Loue* hath men saie a furie tha'ts deuine)
 Yelde me the scope of my delights to proue
 And in my brest thy sweetned fancies shrine,
 O would my pipe had such proportions fine,
 Or that deriu'd from greatest excellence,
 My endles skil her fewtures could define,
 Whom gods and men admire with reuerence,
 Vouchsafe my *Goddesse* yet vouchsafe to see,
 The will I haue to weld so hie aspects,
 Yet shall it be hence forth a grace to mee,
 That *Loue* thy name within my *Muse* erects,
 Much gracious *Soueraigne* t'is that *Loue* effects,
 Wherein if skilful *Pan* and *Nymphes* me faile,
 My actiue forces shall with large respects,
 Compence the rest, and yeeld me more auaille,
 Let be as yet for this not all in vaine,
 My sacrifice, my vowes, and praiers eke,
 Wherein O *Nymphhe*, thy fame shall aie remaine,
 Enhaunf by these that to thy Bountie seeke.

The wearing awaie of the daye and other braue feates
 and exercises to bee accomplished, with fundrie gallant
 shewes in honour and great regarde of this peereles
 Princes, would not permitte the lenger continuance of
 their musique and inwarde pastimes. Wherefore
 Thirsis hauing in this his last deliuerance concluded,

what for the shortnesse of the tyme, might of him-felfe bee propozed, and finding it an endles *Laborinth* for anie of them in distinguishing her commendacion to enter into the singularities of all her most worthie and inestimable prayfes, which the farther they waded into, the more they intended, in somuch as the fame seemed a thing euer-more to bee, but neuer able by anie skill or inuention whatfoeuer fully to be determined, they contented themfelues with the testimonies alreadye gyuen of their good willes, and as forced there-vnto gaue ouer for the present, gyuing place for the execution of the rest to the times apt and conuenient. Nowe the night approcheing, they spent in feasting, reuelling, and dauncing, where-in Philetas occupied his pipe whilest Daphnis and the other youthfull heardf-men, sported in the counterfeite disguisings of fundry shapes of Satyres, to the accompaning where-of Chloe and the rest of the shepheards daughters stood foorth, and by them were in diuers straunge gestures fued vnto and entreated. But Phœbe being by this time wounde into the highest skies, called fast to the rest : where-vppon, as all thinges haue an ende, so this religious festiuall (not thereby fining at all) was but [lent] vnto the nexte yeares solemnities, and after to the perpetuities of their wishes, by their whole consents discontinued, wherewith, as they that euer wished happinesse, long life, health, hie estate and vnmatchable prosperitie, vnto hir for whom they liued, making a great shout in conclusion, each one seuered themfelues therevpon, and so for the present departed.





THE FOURTH BOOKE

of the loues Pasto- *rall of Daphnis and Chloe.*



His statelie festiuall and holie daie of the shep-
heards being thus solemnelie ended, Daphnis
with great longing continued the winter season,
and often tooke occasion to watch the herdes & his Chloe
together, vntill at the last the paine of this vntamed
sharpnes vanished, and the fresh couloured spring had
mantled againe the withered plantes in her sommers
liuerie. The delight whereof, none otherwise then is
accustomed to the residue of *Natures* derlings, reioyced
the hartes of these two louers, aswell for that the occasiõ
thereof became a medicine to their wonted disseuerance,
as that also the iolitie of the prime then being in her
excellencie, reuiued the dul conceits of euery one, and
confounded the winters melancholie before passed, with
a new maner tender of her surpassing sweetnes & brauerie.
Their heards vnpatient of their long penning in, now
driuẽ to their accustomed pastures, tooke pleasure to
climbe the bankes, and to lifte vp their hornes ouer the
fresh springing hedge-rows. Vniuerfall reioycing was
in euerie thing, and now seemed it a kinde of louelie

fatisfaction, to call in question their frequented places of conference, of delight, of disturbance, and of sorowe that had hapned vnto them.

And as the spring passed in this kinde of pleasure, so likewise was not the sommer voyde of the pastime thereunto belonging. In which occurred vnto them sondrie actions, as well to the intendement of their present loue, as in other occasions right-pleasing. It happened at one time amongst the rest, during this season that diuers fishermē being in y^e seas, & the weather calme, the sound of their songs and voice redoubled so much vpon the rockes, as thereon gaue a most shrill & notable *Eccho* the wōder hereof seemed vnto Chloe uery great as she that seldome had bin vsed to the difference of the same, by reason of which, supposing that on the other side of them, there also had bin an other sea, and other fishermen, she began to loke about hir, demanding Daphnis, by what reason they should in their song so well in thatmaner agree together. Daphnis smiling at her simplicitie, the better to satisfie hir demaund, and to informe hir at large of the pleasures of the field, discoursed vnto hir the certaintie, by reuealing vnto hir the tale of the *Eccho*.

There were (said he) in antient time (as yet there be) *Nymphs* of diuers sorts, some of the groues, some of the woods, some of the riuers, and others of the springs, and fountaines. Of one of these sorts was sometimes a gallant girle, who was called *Eccho*; she was nourished by the *Nymphs*, and instructed and brought vp with the Muses, the charie account of whome, gaue hir (besides fauor) a most excellent knowledge and cunning in all kinde of songs and instruments, insomuch, as beeing come vnto the

uery floure and full prime of hir age, shee was for hir vnmatchable skill deemed fit to be intertaind with their praises, with their companies, and with their pleasures, and being conuerfant with them wholly in fort aforesaid, listd not to recke of at all the company of men, nor of God, but being a virgin by disposition, fought fully and wholly how to preferue the fame.

Pan (my deere as thou knowest) being a god altogether, amorous, and solacing himselfe as his nature is in the woods and pastures, had hearing once of this *Nymph*, and beganne therevpon to woonder at hir dainty and melodious sounds, indeuoring (if possibly he could) to woe hir to his fauor, but when in no fort hee could compas it, he waxed angrie at the *Nymph*, and she being alone in the fields without any company, he wrought so woonderfully by his power, as that for meere dispite of hir fauor, hee intraged against her all the heardsmen and shepheards of the country where she was, that like woollues and mad dogges they tare the poore *Nymph* peece-meale in their furie, and throwing the gobbets here and there, as she was yet singing hir songs, the very earth it selfe fauored hir musike, and bureaued immediately hir foundes, in forte as euermore agreeing to this day with the Muses in accorde, the same tune that it is she recordeth, the same song that by any voice is deliuered, she repeateth.

The earth thus retaining the former condicion of the *Nymph* while she liued, when either gods, or men, or instruments of musike, or beasts, or Pan himselfe foundeth his sweet Syrinx ouer the hollow rockes, it counterfeiteth euermore the same notes which the director of shepheards often-times perceiuing, sometimes runneth skipping and

leaping after the found, not for desire or hope he hath to inioy his faire Eccho, but only to find to what instinct the manner of his ditties are so disguised withall, without knowledge, how, or whence it commeth.

The recitall hereof grew of such admiration vnto Chloe, as that to make present triall thereof, hirselve recorded diuers tunes vpon hir flute, wherevnto the Eccho, as it were in confirmation of that which Daphnis had said, immediately answered, not without the great pleasure of the shepheardeffe, who had felicitie often-times to sport hirselve with those redoubled sounds. But this valiance of theirs, and sweete societie euermore thus continued, could not yet assure their minds with such safety, as that the same should alwayes haue dured. for that Chloe becomming both tall in stature, and ripe in yeares for a husband, the sons of diuers the wealthiest shepheards frequented earnestly the house of Dryas, to wooe hir. And praising in their mindes all the complements of hir fauor and wonderfull perfections: some gaue in hand both to Dryas and Nape many fruitful presents, others promised vnto them a great deale more, so that Nape hirselve being nowe also stoong with the couetious gaine thereof, counselled hir husband Dryas in any wise to marry hir.

And to the intent to moue him the rather thereunto, she forgot not to laie before him her ripenes, and howe aduenterous it was to keepe in their house a maide of such beawtie and stature to continue vnmarried, putting him also in minde how that accepting the present offers, he might now marie her to his profit and hir owne aduancement, but if she fortun'd once in keeping of sheepe to lose hir maidenhead, they might marie her

afterwarde for rofes and nuttes to whom foeuer would be contented to take her, Dryas, as willing as her felfe to finger the coine, and lothe to lofe the oportunitie in hand, would not yet ouerhaftilie concludē any match, for that him feemed ftill to haue a mind to harken after hir parents, and for this caufe found he diuers meanes and doubts, whereby to delay the matter from one time to an other, whereby the fubtill gnofse, being of a great many required, obtained alfo at their hāds great plenty of gifts, the fertility whereof he wifhed by all pollicie fo long as he might to drawe on vnto him.

Chloe was not all this while ignorant of thefe deuifes, as fhee that was a principall partie therein to be acquainted, but forowing in hir minde of long time in feare of the diffeueraunce to be made of hir and Daphnis, fhee at the laft, aftermuch fighing and lamentation reuealed it vnto him. The yong youth aftonied at the firft, beganne to bethinke himfelfe immediatly of the mishap intended, and his owne irrecuperable grieve, if the fame should proceed to be effected, but recomforting for the present her fweete imaginations, and ouer tender fpirites, hee declared vnto her that he had good fuppofe, that if hee demaunded hir himfelfe of hir father, he would not greatly fay him nay, for that he thought he was not fo much backward, but that he eafely might furmout in any thing, but in wealth, the greateft of all the other fhepeheards. Onely this fomewhat quailed his affurance in that his fofter father Lamon was not rich, but rather a very poore man, and fuch as no way could deuife to fatisfie the couetoufneffe of Dryas. Notwithftanding which, he yet refolued, whatfoeuer came thereof, to putte the request in aduenture,

and this to accomplishe, Chloe hirselfe didde also aduise him.

Not for all this durst the bashfull youth, at the first time to reueale it to Lamon, but rather chose, as with whome hee might be most boldest, to make knownen his loue before hand to Myrtale. Myrtale, she held no secret of it, but the same night also tolde it to Lamon. The blunt fellow, quite contrary to expectation, accepted the motion but very badly, calling his wife, beast, dolt and fottish asse, that so rashly without consideration at all, would become a meane to bestow their nurserie (whom of what parentage he was descended they little knew) vpon a simple shepheardeffe, the testimonies of whose reputation, being found with him, did promise vnto them a farre better fortune, and whose parents, if happily by his being in their custodie might be found, it might not onely perchance be a meane to infranchize them from that their yoke of seruitude, but happily also enrich them with possessions of greater value than those that then they liued vpon.

Myrtale hearing her husbands coniecture, would not for this discourage the youth in his fancie, for feare least quenched of all hope therof (being so sharpe in loue as he was) some worse matter might betide him than they expected: wherefore laying thervppon some other deuises, shee proposed vnto him their pouertie, and the riches of those that were tendred vnto Chloe, likewise their seruage, by reason of which nothing was their owne that could be employed to his preferment. But (said she) be ruled by me, the girle I knowe doth loue thee, and in respect thereof desireth to enioy thee aboute any other. Doe this

therefore, that ſhee acquaint hir father with the purpoſe, and happily being her own ſute, he will the ſooner aſſent vnto thee, and require my huſband Lamon for thee. By this excuſe Myrtale ſuppoſed with herſelfe honeſtly to haue ſhifted off Daphnis: for well ſtoode ſhe aſſured, that Dryas for his parte woulde neuer conſent vnto it: but the ſimple gote-heard neuertheles tooke the deferment in good part, and knowing with him ſelfe, that there was no ſuppoſition of treaſure to be had to ſet forward his de- maunde, he did as many other poore louers, intend to proceede by intreatie.

For the furtherance hereof, it fortun'd, that the *Nymphs* euermore gracious vnto their ioint affections (Daphnis ſleeping at night) appeared vnto him, to whome, being in ſhape accuſtomed, the eldeſt declared, that the patronage of his loue, reſted in the perfection of a greater deitie than themſelues, but to giue hym meane to accompliſh it, by mollifieng the ſlintie conceited diſpoſition of Dryas, that could they do: And it to bring to paſſe, returne thee to morrow next ſaid ſhe to the place where the laſt yere the bote of the Methimnians by vnloofing the ozia twig wherewith it was tied, was loſt and driuen to the Sea, there by tempeſt of the weather ſhalt thou finde in the banke vnder a buſh hard by the ſame ozia, a bagge of three hundred crownes, which in ouerturning of the ſame boat, the waues did there driue on lande, and for that it hath hetherto lien couered with ſande, and moſſe throwne out of the ſea, no man hath yet euer found it, take that purſe, and giue the money to Dryas, that ſhalbe ſufficient for the preſent to ſhow thou art not vtterly deuouide of riches.

Daphnis awakened out of the dreame, longed earnestly for the morning, and the day appearing, ran in all haste to the sea coast, where ferching in the place apointed, he found the purse and gold therein. Nowe thinking him selfe to bee the welthiest man of all the shepheards, he hied him first to the fieldes with his flocke, (& after debateth the matter to Chloe, and without farther staie (requiring her to haue care of their beastes) he hastneth as fast as he could to Dryas. Being thither come, he saluteth the man, and afterward setteth forth vnto him his occasion of comming. I am said he Dryas as thou knowest thy neighbour, well know I what belongeth in euerie thing to the countrie, the ordering of Wines, Oliues, and husbandrie, is not to me vnknown. How able I am and with what good successe and skill I haue garded my heard, Chloe her selfe can witnesse, and the profe it selfe will discouer. Thy daughter is woe of a great manie, none of which as I, can or may so wel deferue her, they profer the for thy good will, goats, sheepe, oxen & corne, as much as will bring the vp three or foure chickens. But Dryas, though both for neighbourhood and these causes before alleaged, I might seeme in this action to be preferred, yet for that thou shalt knowe that as well as in other qualities I will not bee behind them in giftes, geue me my Chloe in marriage, and take here three hundred crownes for thy labour, which vnto Nape heere, and thee, I frankly and frelie doe render : but with this cõdition that you both promise me neuer to be aknowne of the present, no not to Lamon himselfe, for whatsoeuer hereafter that herein may be supposed.

Dryas and Nape seeing so grosse a sum, the like

quantitie wherof they had neuer seene before, beeing ouertaken with the couetousnes of the same, gaue their immediate consents without anie further deniall, and both tooke vpon them thereunto to drawe the good liking of Lamon. All busines therefore nowe laide aside, and the purse first locked vp with the gold, Dryas goes forward to seeke out Lamon and Myrtale, and to them breaketh forth the purpose intended.

The feelie man with his wife was winowing of corne, and at the first sight began to complaine of their harde peniworths, and the bad yeelding thereof, all which (after the maner) Dryas in his blunt & groslike condicion recomforted, and proceeding from out thereof began to demaund of them Daphnis for his daughter in mariage, & added further that albeit of others, he had bene therefore fairely offered, yet of them hee demaunded nothing, but rather was willing to contribute of his own to haue their consentes, his reason for that they had bin norished, brought vp, liued, and kept beafts together, and that he stood most assured of, they loued and intirelie fauored and desired ech other. Lamon who could not for the obiections aforefaid excuse himselfe by pouertie, by want of age of the youth, by difference of education, nor otherwise, and fearing to disclose the thing it selfe, which in veritie did withdraw him, which was the doubt and expectation of his parentage, thanked Dryas hartlie of his good suppose, commended the maiden, and praised his courtesie verie highlie, but yet answered therewithall, that he was a seruant to another man, and that liuing in seruitude as he did, he was not by reason of his bondage to dispose of anie part of his owne, without his lords consent. And

forfomuch as to the agreement of this match, it seemed a thing meet and pertinent to his dutie, to haue him therevnto required, he perswaded him they might continue freends, and let the conclusion of the marriage suspend till the time of the next vintages, which not being long, his L. he had vnderstanding would then be there in person to suruiew the state of his house and maner of the countrie, & then with the good liking on ech part they might be the better solemnized. But heerewithall Drias (said he) I will of one thing aduertise thee, that thou shalt not in matching with him marrie thy daughter to one of base birth, or place of meane calling, but better a greate deale descended than either of vs both be, and so giuing drinke ech to other, they vpon this resolution for the present departed.

Drias who had not put these last speeches of Lamon into a deafe eare, as his waie laie homewards, reuolued in his minde the state of his Chloe with that of Daphnis, which by the few speeches that by Lamon had beene opposed, he found to be by likelihood of good place, which made him not a little inwardlie to reioice that therein was some hope that she should not be much disparaged: in the consideration wherof, he began to bethinke himselfe whether Lamon finding him as he did, had therewithall receiued anie such like ornaments to show his birth as himselfe had doone with Chloe, and tickled with the conceipt heereof, with twentie praiers made to Pan and the Nymphs that it might be so, he came in these muses to the place at last where rested yong Daphnis, together with his beloued Chloe, to whom hauing recounted the storie hereof, a world of ioies befell immediatlie vnto the youth, considering that Autume was now at home, and

the marriage should no longer be deferred, and thanking his supposed father in lawe Dryas a thousand times the olde man departed.

Now after these shepheards had both dispatched their businesse, and the funne readie to go downe, they passed homewards, gathering in the waies diuerse sorts of apples, the yeere was plentie, and frutes were now in their ripenesse, among the number whereof, they chanced to come by one tree, the frute whereof was all gathered, and the tree thereby of the leaues left almost naked, onelie one apple excepted, the bewtie of which was as the colour of the shining gold mixed with an orient red of the freshest and brauest hew that might be, this apple stood on the verie top of the highest branch of all the tree, and for the hight thereof seemed to be left vngathered: the louelie lad, casting eies therevpon, thought that it was a present fit to be giuen for a loue token, and suddenlie getting vp to the tree, climed so nimblie that he brought it downe in his hand from the top where it grew.

Chloe became greatlie miscontented at his rashnesse, and fearing to see him fall, and wound hir selfe from the place among the thickest of hir flocks, but Daphnis pursuing the gentle *Nymph*, my sweet said he, the faire and beautifull season hath brought forth this frute, a statelie tree hath nourished it, the radiant and most comfortable sunnes beames haue ripened it, and onelie good fortune as a thing most choice and perfect, hath hitherto reserued it, the woorthinesse onelie appertaining to you as to a creature most excellent. Ill had I beene disposed to suffer so faire a frute by falling on the hard ground to haue beene brused, soiled, or otherwise trode vnder feet, or

perished. The apple of gold was erst on Venus bestowed for the prize of hir beautie, and that by a shepheard, and I likewise garding my beasts, haue found this apple, comparable to that in shew, wherewith to present my Chloe, who matchest hir in fauour. In this case am I Paris and thou the selfe Venus.

The lasse appais'd, with these delightfome speeches, assented quickelie with hir Daphnis to be at attonement, and he throwing the apple into hir lap, she onelie gaue him a louers kisse, wherewith the well pleased goteheard held himselfe contented.

In these continued pastances, the often wished and longed for Autume did now draw on apace, and a messenger from the maister of Lamon was alreadie approched, to informe them shortlie of their lords comming, the bruite of spoile doone by the Methimnians on the grounds thereabouts was cause thereof, and to that end was deliuered their maister intended to perview the harme by them committed. It was now no need to appoint the olde Lamon to his businesse, who carefull of himselfe to see all things well, indeuored so to prouide that no one iote might in the least respect be amisse: Daphnis likewise tooke in charge neatlie to picke and trimme his heards, and orderlie each daie to see them fed on the best and most frutefull pastures, to the intent the heard being mightie and fat, they might haue the more thanks for their trauell, and be the better reputed of at their maisters comming. It was vnto him a matter of great nouell, to thinke what maner of man should be his maister, so much as the name of whome till that time hee neuer before had heard.

Lamon for his part began to passe throughout all the hearbers, the vines, the fruites, and the berries, those boughes hee tricked, these knobs he pared, these branches he slipped, and them in another place cut downe and cropped. The shew of this place was a thing of most excellent pleasure, as well as of the scituation, prospects, plentie and varietie of deuises, as also for diuerstie of trees, and all kinds of fruits. To this had Lamon of all others a most speciall regard, wherein his careful in-sight and continuale trauaile had wrought so great perfection, as seemed to bee helde a thing rare and wonderfull. The trees hung yet laden with all kinde of fruites, plums, apples, peares, mirtes, granades, oringes; limons, figs, oliues, and twentie other pleasing conceits. Besides the number whereof, the order yet curiositie and braue disposition of euerie thing was such, as a man would haue thought it a paradise, and deeplie haue forrowed to forethinke that the leaste spoile in the world should haue happened vnto it.

The messenger hauing seene all thinges in a readinesse prepared, returned to the Citie againe to aduertise his Lord of the estate of the same, who not being vnrewarded of the poore Lamon and Mirtale, they onely desired his good word in setting forth the manner of that he sawe, to their greater commendation, the messenger omitted nothing to him in charge giuen, but hauing ascertained what he came for, waited onlie the time of his maisters readinesse.

In this meane while of the returne made of the seruant to his maister, after all this toft bestowed and trauaile taken of poore Lamon, happened a foule and cruell mis-

chaunce, the euent of which made all the house sorrowfull, and them now onelie to feare the comming of him thether, whome before they earnestlie looked and most instantlie desired, the case standing as it did, vppon a dreadfull hazard of their vtter vndooing, the occasion of all which infused in forme following. There was neere thereabouts dwelling to them a cowheard, a stubborne and a knurleheaded knaue, whose name was Lapes, who being of Chloe tofore time exceedingly enamoured, and seeing that by a conuention betweene Dryas and Lamon, hee was preuented of his purpose, and hope to obtaine hir in marriage, grew thereby into so cruel and presumptuous a conceit of doing vnto him some one or other notable mischief, as that hee endeouored nothing so much as to seeke occasion, how, and by what meanes to be reuenged.

He was well warie that the dependencie of this marriage consisted so lie on the fauour and good opinion to be by them receiued from their maister, whereinto if it were possible, that hee could deuise by the committing of some one or other notable villany, to worke a breach, twenty to one hee thought, that ill must needs betide them, and the marriage in hand shoulde neuer be brought in question. This vilde and mischieuous imagination in some sorte to effect, the villaine aduised him selfe of this beautifull plotte, the trimming and decking whereof had now of long time being attended, brought the same to a most exceeding perfection, besides the deuises thereof being euerie waie (as they were) most excellent, had made the maister of Lamon to be of all things about his house the most in loue with it. Hereuppon as the thing that on all sides might turne them to most displeasure the cruell and

wretched Lapes desired to bee most reuenged. Wherefore spyeng a time conuenient, one night when all about the house were vniuersally at rest: this false and villanous churle, woond himselfe secretly into the garden, and there moiled and spoiled, with hookes, with hatchets, and other cutting instruments, the most part of the hedgerows, vines, fruites, and trees of all the hearberie and garden—which being doone he returned himselfe secretly againe, without being perceiued of any man.

Lamon, the next morning early, entring into his gardene with intent to furuewe and tricke what he might in the least iott see thereabout amisse, perceiued the spoyle and notable misufance euery where doone vnto it, and not knowing from whence it came, but moued exceedingly with the despight & villanie thereof, as the onely thing of all others that his maister loued, looked for no other reliefe at all, but to be beaten to death or hanged. Wherefore ouercome as he was with great griefe, hee tare his garment from his shoulders, and therevpon skritchd and cried most lamentably.

Myrtale hearing the clamor, left what was in hir hand, and ranne in all haste vnto him. Daphnis also which euen then had but led his beasts to the field, moued with great lamentation, returned backe againe vnto them. And seeing this great disgrace most vile and detestable hauocke and wracke doone and committed on all parts of the hearberie, it could not but greatlie become vnto them a matter most sorrowefull, for to faye the truth, were a manne there-vnto but a meere straunger, hee coulde not but haue deepeleie greeued to see the malicious and causlesse spoile of so faire and pleasaunt a dwelling, the

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partes yet vntouched whereof, for all the disorder therein committed, carried notwithstanding some maner demonstration of the beautie of the other.

The greuoufnes of the fight made them al to shed teares abundant, for their vndoing stode vpon it, Lamon one while for hym-selfe, and an other while for Daphnis exceedinglie weeped. During the continuance of which discomfort, Eudrome the page and messenger, that before had beene with them, from their Maister was returned againe, declaring, that after three dayes passed, their olde Maister intended to be there present, but their yoong Maister his sonne would come thither the morrowe.

Preparation heere vpon ensued on all sides, and nowe the monstroufnesse of the euill doone did trouble them more and more. But Eudrome beeyng of his owne disposition, a youth of verye good nature, they deuised amongst them-selues for to call him also to counsell about this enterprife. The case beeing made knowen vnto him. Eudrome seeing their excesssiue sorrowe and mone made, recomforted them, and aduised as most meete, that the matter were first made knowne vnto their yong Maister, whome he assured vnto them to be of louing and most kinde condition, and that vpon their submission made, hee woulde not sticke so farre foorth to pittie them, as that by his good and fauourable conceit, some one thing or other for redresse might there be the better provided.

Lamon notwithstanding was not yet idle, but slipped and cropped the hanging boughes and twigges rounde about the garden, hee didde what hee coulde by all the arte and cunning hee had, to make the hauocke seeme lesse, infomuch as by hys diligent looking too, and atten-

daunce, hee hadde reasonable amended the matter in diuers places. Their yoong Maister according vnto appointment came the next day, whose name was Astile, and wyth him brought to accompany him for his disporte, a parasiticall gester, whose name was Gnatho. The gentleman was yet verye yoong, vpon whose chinne the tender downe hadde scarcelie crept, and therewithall of most gentle and friendlie condicion: hee was no sooner entred the grounds, but Lamon & Myrtale his wife together with yoong Daphnis fell prostrat at his feete, desiring his fauour and forgiueneffe, and that beeing compassionate vppon the olde yeares of his bondman, hee woulde indeuour so farre as he might, to withdraw his fathers rage and displeasure from them.

Astile rewed the miserable complaint, and the better to relieue them, out of their woonted distresses and sorrowes, hee promised, that at his fathers comming, hee woulde endeuour to make some preatye excuse of the matter, and for to take the canie and choice occasion thereof wholly vppon himselfe. They thankfully heere-vppon tooke his agreement, and endeuouring by all the meanes possible to content him, both Lamon and Daphnis, with diuerse notable presents did afterwarde entertaine him, they praied God also in respecte of their disabilitie, that it would please him of his goodnesse to requite him.

Nowe Gnatho this parasite being a right belli god, a villaine by nature, and one that loued none, but where hee might be fedde, nor cared for any, but onelye for his profite, seeing the sweete and naturall fauour of this yoong Daphnis, beganne as an vnnaturall beast, so against nature become wanton ouer him. The paunch-filled rascall,

seeing that Aftile was a braue yong gentleman, tooke plesure in hunting, and to haunt the fields abroad with his hawks and spaniels, deuised from time to time sundry shifts, whereby to ridde himselfe of his company. And in these spaces would he haunt the heards of yong Daphnis, & one while hearing him sound his flute, and another while sing, thought there was no felicitie in the world so great, as to be accompanied with his pleasure. The wretch mouing to the goat-headed manie questions, & perceiuing his simplicity and vnacquainted disposition to villanous purposes, one time by watching his goings and comings wold haue found meanes in forcible maner to abuse him. But the insinuat condition by nature and his former birth, planted in the imboldened spirits of the yoong youth, with a maner of sweltring kind of disdain, shooke the raskall off, and that so rudelie, as his pampered drunken carcas squatted against the ground with the pezzant and vnweldie burden thereof.

The parasiticall tricker perceiuing the vnmollified spirit of the braue goatheard, and weieng therewithall the maner of his vnexpected colour and courage, such as feldome falleth in those that by nature are borne to be slaues, thought that in his natiuitie the stars and planets were vnto him too sinister, in that vnto a mind & fauor so correspondent, they yeelded an estate & condition so mightilie different. Neuerthelesse though in so forcible maner he dared no more to assaie the youth, yet for all that withdrewe he not frō him his sensuall & beastleie disposition, but considering that the lad was but the sonne of Lamon reputed, & therefore thought as a villeine to belong vnto his lord, he deemed with himselfe to practise

another deuise more colourable, whereby when time should serue, he might the easier attaine to that his wretched and most abhominable desire.

This could he not immediatlie bring to passe, for that the old man with his wife, children and familie were now all arriued at this his countrie dwelling. In the first two daies after whose arriuall, there was nothing but feasting and banketting, Dionysophanes was the old mans name, and Clearister his wife. After then that he had repofed himfelfe by the space of two daies, he then began to visit his herberies, his gardens, walks, and other fine and pleasant deuises, in all which he found no fault at all, saue onelie the spoile which before you heard of, which yong Astile had ere this to him excused and taken the matter vpon himfelfe, wherewith Dionysophanes held himfelfe contented. Then walked he forwards to see the heardes and flocks, at the sight of which companie of so manie strangers, Chloe bashfull on a sudden, and being in the fieldes, as she that had neuer bin accustomed to their view, stole awaie secretlie, and hid hir selfe in the woods, but Daphnis stood still awaiting their comming. Lamon then pointing out vnto his maister his goats and sheepe that so daintilie had beene fed and increased, added further vnto him, that the youth standing by was his goate-heard, who by his dilligent care and attendaunce had thitherto conducted them.

Dionysophanes and Clearista beholding the excellent fauor and sweete gestures of the youth, who furnished in euery condicion as a heardsman, and hauyng a faire large skinne of a hee goate, smootheilie dressed with the haire fastened vnto his necke, and hanging ouer his shoulders,

thought that there appeared in him a kinde of beautie, more commendable farre, than customably was to bee seene in euery other sheepeheard. Daphnis beganne to make vnto them musike vppon his flute, and with diuers and excellent layes and ditties of the sheepeheards to entertaine them, all which of the company generallye, but Clearista especiallye, was in him both rewarded, liked, and highly commended, besides commaunded shee him, and likewise Dionysophanes his Maister expressly enioyned him, not to bee absent from the house during their abode and continuance in the country, but alwayes there to attend them.

All this vnto the vile and beastly concept of Gnatho, didde but adde fire vnto the flame, who beeing dedicated vnto luxurie and his bellie, was not able to containe himselfe within limits, but taketh Astile on a time at one side, and thus cautelously, the better to accomplishe his purpose deliuereth vnto him. I haue (Sir) heere-tofore neuer in my life yeelded appetite or liking to any thing so much, as to quaffing companie, and aboundaunce of feeding, but nowe is my minde chaunged there-fro, and since I sawe this freshe yong goate-heard playing on his pipe so melodiously as hee dooth, me thinkes than the sole and sweet pleasure thereof, there is no delight in the worlde. Nowe Sir, albeit he bee the sonne of your fathers villaine, yet surely respecting the seemely fauours he beareth: for estranged in shewe from so simple a proportion, mee thinkes you might doo uery well to craue him of your father, and to take him from these heards to dwell with you at home in the citie. Astile harkened heere-vnto, and thought it not amisse, and onely attended, but time conuenient to moue his father thereof. This speach by

Endrome the page, being ouer-heard, who knewe the villanous delights of this parasite gester, and marked since their comming thither this continuall fawning and pursuite of the gentle Daphnis, and howe many exercises therewithall he tendered, that he woulde procure hys freedome, thought this faire weather was not all for naught, and therefore speeding him-selſe to Lamon and Myrtale (as one compaſſionate of the youths misfortune, if the way in question shoulde be taken) hee reuealed vnto them both the practiſe, and also what of the euent thereof, not without good cause he had coniectured.

The poore olde man furcharged nowe, with farre greater griefes than euer before hee was pestred, for that the losse of his life coulde not haue beene more miserable vnto him than the forrowe of this mischiese, sawe that the disguise of this youth in sending his sonne, shoulde nowe without speedie preuention, become meane to make him the beastly pray and spoile (vnder pretext of bringing him to the seruice of Astile) to a base, vile, seruile, and gorbellied drunkard. This thought the poore man, rather to die than to suffer: wherefore resoluing him-selſe to reueale (if neede compelled) what he was, that the woorthinesse of his birth might the sooner free him from such intollerable seruage, hee onely attended but for the oportunitie when Astile shoulde begge him of his father, which beeing by the continuall suggestion of Gnaro the next day put in practiſe. The simple bondman standing forth, fell prostrate immediately at his lordes feete, and embracing straightly his knees besought him to haue compassion of his humble sute and petition then to be made vnto him. Dionysophanes willed him to speake, and then

taking Daphnis by the hand. Clearesta present, and the most part else of the familie, Lamon therevpon said: I am not (sir) discontented, that it is your good pleasure, and my yoong L. Astile heere, to take from me this yoong youth out of these countrie laboures to attend, and there to remaine with him in the citie, for so might it thereby happen, that a woorthie and noble Maister, might also enioy of him by this meanes, a free and noble seruauant, but that by pretext thereof, and vnder colour to drawe him hence to an other place, whereby in most vile and insufferable manner to abuse the woorthinesse of his shape against nature, onely by notice, that he is the sonne of a bondslaue, and bred of my loines and that nameley also to become a uessell to his filthinesse, euen the grosse villanie of this parasiticall gester: this Gnatho heere present, who vpon a beastlie and wicked conceipt to accomplish the same, hath onelie suggested this motion, that can I neuer suffer. Wherefore (Sir) that the better it may appeare vnto your knowledge, howe vnfit it is, that so great and not commonlye accustomed feature and comelinesse, shoulde in so vile and bad manner be misprized: vnderstande I beseeche you, that this yoong and braue youth heere present is not my sonne (as it hath beene supposed) nor is the basenesse of our condicion able to produce so excellent a creature: but beeing nowe eightene yeares since I found him laide forth in pastures tenderly wrapped within a small thicket, where-vnto one of my shee goates, to my great astonishment ordinarily reforted to sucke it, neither am I able to say howe, or by whose handes it came there: but this know I, that the descent thereof cannot bee meane, respecting the costly

attire, iewelless, and other ornaments which I found about it, all which I haue hitherto whole and entirely preferred, by the coniecture whereof you may the better deeme of his parentage, and howe vnseeming it is, that so gentle a nature shoulde become the subiect and spoile of so base and seruile a condition.

Lamon had not scarce shut his lippes vpon these speeches, but that Gnatho enraged at these his sharpe peercing tauntes and inforcements vsed against him, closed straight wayes wyth his wordes, and threatened that ere long hee woulde for this be thoroughly reuenged on him. Dionysophanes for his parte was amazed at the accident, and charging his bondman, in verie vehement and hard speeches thereof to deliuer a truth, Lamon further added, and fwore by the immortall gods, by Pan, and the *Nymphs*, that heerein he had not lied one word, and to the ende to make cleere the matter, caused his wife Myrtale to bring foorth the attire, the mantle, and iewelless, and there shewed them in his presence.

Dionysophanes hauing heard these last speeches of Lamon together with his attentiuē countenance and earnest protestation, looked vpon Gnatho with an aspect austere and grimme, as one that with his demeanour was no sorte well pleased, and commaunding him for the present out of companye, hee beganne to call to memorie his first yeares, and originall of his marriage, and beholding most earnestlye, the mantle, the iewelless, the brooche, and the sword. Lamon (saide hee) thou hast by this dayes labour perfourmed vnto thy Maister the best seruice that euer thou couldest doe, and calling therewithall his wife Clearista hee saide, looke well vpon these ornaments,

and see if before this time you haue euer knowen them. Clearista taking the mantle in hand, hir heart throbbing at the first touch, after she had on euery side beheld it, and seene the brooch, considered also vpon the rest of the iewelless and fine attire. Oh fatall godeesses, saide shee, howe settled are all your determinations, recognize my Daphnis thy mother, and see heere thy father, beholde Dionysophanes also thy sonne, and Astile thy brother: her spech wrought great amaze in the beholders, and Daphnis half in a traunce to see this alteration, and not fully capable of this meaning, stood still. But Clearista with flowing teares: drawe neere my sonne, (saide she) and kissing him, made present of a new found childe, to his newe acknowledged father. The auntient Dionysophanes falling vpon his necke, coulde not abstayne from distilling that plenty of moisture, which evidently discovered his exceeding ioy, and melting minde, for that so long continuing his fathers pastures, hee coulde neuer till then bee discerned. Astile, who as a stander by, behelde all these partes, on eache side to bee thus handled, coulde not but with the rest discover himselfe to be a brother, and embracing in that sort the seemely goate-heard, newe apparell was immediatly called for, wherewith hee was apparelled, and beeing commaunded from his wonted seruage and attendaunce, didde become euery day after, the encreasing, delight, and dayly comforte of his father.

You may nowe coniecture, that in all these occurrents, the minde of this daintie fosterling of poore Lamon, was not also vnoccupied, who not certeine a great while whether the thing in hand was an action, or that he might deeme it a vision, was silent a great while, at the last per-

ceiuing their entertainment on all sides, and assured by the teares and embracement of his father, mother and freends, that it was a thing in veritie, he began also to reioice among the others, insomuch as surprised with the noueltie and present gladnesse he had vtterlie forgot Chloe, or almost that he was a shepheard.

But the next daie Dionysophanes entreteining his freends with a solemne feast in reioicing of his sonne, after the same ended, sitting with all the companie about him, he declared, that in the beginning of his marriage when as yet he had not attempted the fortune of the worlde, and seeing children to increase vpon him, as first a sonne, then a daughter, after another sonne which was Astile there present, and lastlie the fourth child which was this Daphnis newlie receiued, because the possessions left him by his frends were few, & his stocke but small, he greewing with the great charge, concluded with himselfe by consent of his wife, to take this last of all, and with such things as were found about it, to commit the same to the guidance of Fate & hir sisters, which by Sophrosine then his man was as appeareth, laid foorth in the thicket, in mind that neuer againe he should heare tell of it. But staie said he, the deuine prouidence, for those whom with care and tender cherishment I nourished at home, my formost two children are dead, and this yet liuing, so that hauing no more left vnto me but Astile, were it not that Fortune had hitherto reserued me this Daphnis, the increase of my stocke, and succession had onlie consisted in Astile.

What then resteth vnto you now both my ioint children, but that the pleasure of the gods being thus miraculouſlie,

and that within mine owne bosome to preferue the one of you, and vnto the other to giue also life to see triall of the same, but that indifferentlie hensefoorth you doo loue one another, and thou Astile content thy selfe, that hauing my possessions, goods and liuings diuided betweene you both (the patrimonie whereof shalbe right plentie and sufficient to ech of you) doo oft with good and louing mind receiue this thy brother to inherit with thee. And thou Daphnis also not forethinking the wrong doone vnto thee, in being shut out as a stranger so long tyme from thy fathers house doe hencefoorth omit the respect of the iniurie, and liue alike in loue with thy brother indifferentlie. And in the parting of my possessions betweene you, I will that this house, these lands, the moouables heere in my heards, flocks, seruants, and all things else therevnto belonging, doo remaine and continue vnto thee. Daphnis at the repetition of these last words, not suffering his father to speake foorth the rest, start up quicklie on a sudden, and therewith O *Nymphs*, saide he, my heards haue not all this while beene watered, and I stand heere stil a doing nothing. The companie heereat fell a laughing, to see that the remembrance of that wherein so long he had beene trained, could not yet make him forget what he had to doo when he was woont to be a seruant. But they aduertised him that the care of his gotes belonged now vnto another, and that he needed not to trouble his thoughts therewith any longer. Chloe all this while being filled with the brute of Daphnis and his new acknowledgement of his parents, did nothing else but greeue and lament to see the bad successe (as she deemed) of their loues, for thinking that Daphnis being now aduanced to

rich parentage, would not anie more regard or account of hir, [f]he could but sigh and waile, accusing hir selfe to haue giuen more confidence to his oth sworne by his gotes than to that he had made before to the *Nymphes*. Lapes therefore, who for dispite and wreak of the loue of Daphnis then made to hir, had spoiled in the night time, and marred the workmanship of Lamon as you heard before, perceiuing now that the state of Daphnis might tend to other effect, began to deuise to steale the shepheardeffe by force, and for that purpose accompanied with a number of rude rakell fellowes, encountered with hir one morning as she was driuing hir flocks, and offering violence vnto hir she skritchd alowd, the sound of hir voice came first to Nape, and after to Dryas, and from him to Daphnis : but the yoonge goteheard conferring now the state and reputation of his freends, durst not be acknowne publikelie of the action, but called foorth some of the house, to whom he gaue special direction to aid and assist Dryas.

Gnatho, who had euer since his villenie discovered, hid himselfe from all companie, hauing notice of the direction, thought with himself that now was the time wherein occasion was offered him to be reconciled to Daphnis, and putting himselfe forth in the prease, as he that intended to be a guide vnto them in that action, they encountered Lapes by their haft, and the residue of his clownes that now were euen readie to haue conueied awaie the *Nimpt*, and buckling heerevpon togethers, with hard strokes on either sides, Dryas and his companie in the end had the best, and rescuing Chloe againe lambskind the rude lobbins welfauoredlie.

Gnatho supposing that he had behaued himselfe reason-

able manlie in this enterprife, chalenged the honor of the conquest into his hands, whereof he now thought to make a gratefull present vnto his yoong maister Dryas, was not therewith miscontented, but accompanied them both to Daphnis, where being come, Gnatho made offer of the braue *Nymph* into his hands, humblie submitting himselfe therewithall at his feet, and praied him of pardon for his misdemeanors passed, and that he might againe be restored by his meanes to the former enterteinment that in his fathers house he woontedlie receiued.

Daphnis gladded inwardlie at the sight of Chloe, accepted his seruice, and imbracing hir manie times, he was in mind to haue committed her againe to Dryas, with great desire that their loues might be kept secret. But Dryas vtterlie denied that, but rather deliberating to make the matter plaine, seeing the other was alreadie by fortune made knowne to his parents, tooke Chloe againe for that instant, and the next morning leading hir with him to the house of Dionysophanes, and desiring at the hands of him and his wife a little attentive hearing he made knowne vnto them the finding of Chloe, hir education, hir putting to the charge of keeping of flocks in the pastures, the vision to him and Lamon appearing touching the disposition of their fosterlings, Daphnis putting also to the feeld, the mutuall societie of him and Chloe there begun, continued and concluded vpon after in marriage, and therewithall praied that the *Nymph* by change and alteration of the state of Daphnis might not now be despoised : and to the intent that they might the better stand assured of hir parentage, he shewed also the call, mantle, slippers and other attire and iewels that he found with

hir : and those with hir, recommended eftfoones to their patronage, loue, care, and common defense.

Dionyfophanes and Clearista beholding the beautifull and seemelie parts of the shepheardeffe, and weieng also, that by like ensigne and badges as theirs, she had beene laid foorth, concluded the likelihood thereof with their owne intendments, and the rather in respect of those testimonies which shewed in some fort, the reckoning of hir parents, and asking also of Daphnis his willingnesse therein, they accepted hir immediatlie as their daughter in law, and confirmed the liking, wherewith before he had receiued hir as his wife.

Time wearing out the period of euerie determinat purpose and resolution, made Dionyfophanes & his wife to thinke themselues sufficientlie by this time recreated with the pleasure of the countrie : wherefore apparelling Chloe after the maner of the citie, and as befeemed their daughter, they iointlie with all their whole household remooued, and came backe againe to Meteline, but first in recompence of the painefull trauell of both these aged heardsmen, Dionyfophanes rewarded Lamon with his freedome, and besides gaue him afterwards wherewith to liue richlie : to Dryas also of his bountie he gaue three hundred crownes more than these he had before, and a gowne furred, and other apparrell both for winter and summer. To Nape, and especiallie to Myrtale Clearista was not vnthankfull, both she and Lamon, besides greatlie reioicing in their olde age to haue obtained their freedome.

Now grew there to be a woonder at their arriuall in Metelene vpon this strange kind of accident ; by meanes of

which, diuerse of the woorthiest of the citie and their wiues visited Dionysophanes to know the maner and truth of the fame: among all the rest that were there to participat this nouell, one Megacles a wealthie noble citizen, hearing the recount of the finding and knowledge of Daphnis made by Dionysophanes, fighting deeplie in his mind, began at a sudden to weepe verie tenderlie, and being earnestlie of the assistants demanded the occasion therof, he said: It is now about sixteene yeeres since, that by reason of my great charge bestowed in trauell, and fundrie losses hapned vnto me by seas, I had then a daughter borne vnto me by my wife Rhode, and forso-much as my estate was at that instant so weake, as made me in great hazard how I might recouer my losses and fortune againe, and yeelded me also some despaire how, or by what meanes I might afterwards liue hauing so manie children: in great agonie of minde I tooke the infant and gaue it in like manner as thou Dionysophanes to one of my seruants, with apparell, iewelless, and other things about it, and willed him, in some conuenient place to bestowe the same, recommending it thereby to the protection and guidance of some better hap. My children then had, are since all of them dead, my wealth neuerthelessse not any wayes diminished, but rather increased, but ah my greatest vnkindnesse to that infant, hath nowe bereft mee of any childe at all, and there is none to inherit the possessions and goodes I leaue behinde me. The recordation heereof (Dionysophanes) reported by a newe relation and deliuerie of thy good hap in recouering thy sonne, togither with the manner of thy departing from him so iustly agreeing in euery thing with mine, maketh

me onely in this to accuse my ill hap, that can not also in the selfe occasion attaine the euent and fortune of other men, and lamenting the vntimely miscarryeng of hir (whome then I deemed some one or other beeing without childe might happilie finde, and take to their guidance, but nowe do expect vtterlie to be destroyed) do wish to continue for hir sake the residue of my life in perpetuall sorrow and heauines.

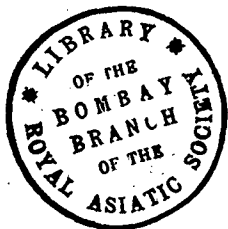
This pitifull discourse of the olde Megacles, bredde in the minde of all the companie an extreame sadnesse, wherefore, as well on a sudden to alter the dombe conceit therof, as otherwise to manifest vnto them all, a double occasion of his gladnesse: this aged Dionysophanes first brought foorth to Megacles the ornaments found with Chloe (hir-selfe hitherto remaining vnspoken of, and vnseene, but altogether in secret) and thereof demaunded of Megacles if he had any knowledge, affirming, that in the recouerie of his sonne, such maner of things also came to his handes. But Megacles well knowing and remembering the tokens of the same, fell hereby into a greater extremitie than before, thinking, that hee by this might be assured, that his daughter could not nowe otherwise well choose but be dead, and that some heardsman of the field had by chance taken vp these things, and brought them also to Dionysophanes together with Daphnis. Dionysophanes seeing heereby, that it was not requisit vnto the intendment of a ioifull meeting long time in this sort to dally, began with sweete words to comfort this Megacles, and assured him, that his daughter was liuing, and therewith presenting vnto the viewe of all the company, the meere diuine and exquisite proportion indeede of very

Beantie it selfe, harbored in the amiable lookes of this faire and excellent *Chloe*, hee made knowne also to their hearing the whole maner of hir continuance even to hir present finding.

Megacles not sufficiently able vppon a sudden to digest his ioyes, straightly embraced the *Nymph*, and being also informed of the marriage intended to be celebrated betweene hir and *Daphnis*, desired no better aliance. And in sign how well and worthily he deemed of the match, he freely there gaue and bestowed vpon hir, to hir present aduancement, the inheritance of al his lands, wealth, and possessions whatsoeuer, onely reserued vnto those that so charily had vnto that estate conducted hir, fuche liberall rewards and presentes, as to the reputation of his person, and the benefit at that instant receiued, might seeme most agreeing and correspondent.

The citizens all thereabouts, commending highly the race and woonderfull accomplishments of these two noble creatures, extolled the indifferencie of the match, and praied *Himenæus* to giue vnto them, a happie, fruitfull, and gladfome continuance : whereby were finished in most honourable, and sumptuous maner, to the reioycing of al beholders, the finall determination of all these pastorall amours.

FINIS.





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